RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 56 BOMBAY SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1926 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

WELLINGTON TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

GRAND DOUBLE VARIETY ATTRACTION

Picture Drama and the Rogottas; Dances & Circus Feats

'THE SPITE BRIDE' 5 Parts featuring OLIVE THOMAS

Miss HENSIE in a Novel Tarantala Dance

The Great Rogotta (The Modern Hercules) in lifting a Piano with the Player, etc., etc.

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW in the 5-15, 7 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.) Shows only will the Double Variety Programme be presented. In the 3-30 and 8-45 P. M. (S. T.) Shows, an all-Picture Bill will be screened.

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO.

WEST-END TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

SPLENDID UNIVERSAL JEWEL RACING DRAMA

'Sporting Life' — 7 Parts.

BERTLYTELL and MARION DIXON

are the featured players.

ENGLISH DERBY—SENSATIONAL EVENTS

THE GRANDEST DRURY LANE MELODRAMA

TO-NIGHT : 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA—NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES;

Daily Edition:

	Local.	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

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is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years' increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant.
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

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Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England).

HEAD OFFICE:
3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3

BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,900,000
Reserved Fund	£ 800,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
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Emile Francqui, Esq.
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BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

B. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corner Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract, Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Trial Solicited, Dram Rs 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4-0 Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA Co., B. and O. OFFICE
Kandi Bengal, India.
Tel. "Ulcer," Kandi.

BANKING

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.,

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. FORT, BOMBAY
Branches:—GIRGAUM MANDVI and POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5% p. a.

ON DAILY BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold and Government of India Securities.
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale.

DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:
Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000, in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,
AND REDUCED.

Subscribed Capital ...	Rs. 1,19,78,666
Paid-up Capital ...	Rs. 59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum from January to June, 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK.

Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. Withdrawals twice a week.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Managing Agents,
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	83,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau.
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 925.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta & Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. E. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Established 1897)

BONUS DOUBLED

INTERIM BONUS OF
Rs. 10 Per Annum Per Rs. 1000 Assured
ON WITH PROFIT POLICIES
BECOMING CLAIMS IN 1926.

Head Office 214, Hornby Road, Bombay. ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co, *Manager*

BANKING

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called Up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Moradabad
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Mussoorie
Amritsar	Hapur	Muttra
Bareilly	Hathras	Nagpur
Benares	Jhansi	Naini Tal
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
Cawnpore	Lahore	Rae Bareli
Cawnpore City	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Chandausi	Lucknow	Rangoon
Dehra Dun	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Delhi	Lyallpur	Sitapur
Etawah	Meerut	

CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS:
The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.

Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.

Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currency Notes of any circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.

Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.

Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.

Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.

Please call for our FREE LIST.

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DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

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Near Central Bank of India, Ltd.,
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN
MANAGED BY INDIANS

Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid upto 30.6.25	30,80,305
Reserve Fund	.....	25,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jullundur	
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Karachi	
Calcutta	Kasur	Patiala
Delhi	Lahore City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Jhang (Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore		Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyllapur	Sialkot City.
Gojra	Ludhiana	Simla
Hafizabad	Meerut City	Srinagar

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

R. J. [illegible]ANNA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bo[illegible]

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

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CASH—MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

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LEARN TYPEWRITING FREE on New Machines. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road.
A R2785

SOAP EXPERT, skilled in soap-boiling required. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1263, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2811

WANTED—A competent and experienced ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN. Apply Box No. 1276, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2801

WANTED—Men, everywhere, to earn Rs. 60 weekly at home. Full details and working plan sent for 5 annas stamps. Apply BUSINESS STANDARDS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, CEYLON.
A R2771

WANTED—AGENTS, everywhere to sell world famous TITAN sewing machines on liberal terms. Apply to JAYANTILAL KESHAVLAL & BROS., 286, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4.
A R2778

WANTED—APPLICANTS seeking employments to consult (enclosing one anna stamp) with Messrs. KAPOOR & CO. Employment Suppliers, Fatehpuri Road, Delhi. Oldest Employment Company.
A R2363

WANTED SECRETARY—Wanted a wholetime, educated, young man for organisation of Railway employees. Must be a thorough Trade Unionist and devote disinterestedly to his work. Apply at once with written application to Mr. JHABVALA, Central Labour Board, Bombay.
A R2793

HOUSES FLATS TO LET

TO LET.—Two large new GODOWNS 777 and 925 square feet, fully ventilated and entirely fire proof with sliding iron doors, full height, rent moderate, in Mistry Building, Reay Road, Mazgaon, near Dock Yard Station. Enquire with Pathan.
C 26177A

TO LET.—For residence two and three rooms blocks or separate rooms with every convenience, rent Rs. 20, 22 and 24, in Mistry Building, Reay Road, Mazgaon, near Dock Yard Station. Enquire with Pathan.
C 26177B

TO BE LET—SANTA CRUZ—BUNGALOW in best locality. Open to sea and near the station 5 rooms and kitchen. Rent Rs. 125 first floor and Rs. 90 ground floor. Apply Box No. 1269, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
C R2788

TO LET—Near Marine Lines Station, suitable for Press, School, or large business concern requiring excellent Show Room. Ground floor and three stories. Area exceeding 3500 sq. ft. on each floor. Apply to Box No. 1272, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R2798

TO SELL or LET ON LEASE—A little northwards of Victoria Gardens, quite close to Byculla Ry. Goods Yard, a SPACIOUS OPEN PLOT of GROUND whole or in parts, just fit for either godowns, factories or open storage or for building chawls, airy, open South, West, North. Box No. 1273, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R2796

HOUSES FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—FLATS and SHOPS on Hughes Road, Chowpaty. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, Harvey Road.
C R2789

TO BE LET—GODOWNS, ROOMS for residence and office use, "Abba Building," Carnac Road. HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO., Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.
C R2600

TO LET.—Best opportunity for small Offices, Second, third, and fourth floors, open from all sides with every convenience in Motabhoy Building, on corner of Forbes Street, opposite "Chronicle" office, Fort. Apply within.
C 26177C

TO LET.—GODAVERY COTTAGE, Situation:—Just below Godavery House with one acre ground and Electric Fittings—two bed rooms, and four bath rooms and drawing room. Separate out-house with kitchen, bath room, motor garage, servant quarters. Apply for particulars to Z, c/o SWARAJYA, Post Box 89, Madras.
C

TO LET AT OOTACAMUND—GODAVERY HOUSE with very spacious rooms and halls, drawing room, dining room, two bed rooms, three bath rooms, attached to them with two separate kitchens and bath room with Electric Installation and 2 acres grounds. Out-house separate with motor garage and servant quarters. There are four big rooms in the servants' quarters that can be used even by subtenants of respectable class. Situation high and finest on the top of the hill right above Ooty Gymkhana, facing Fern Hill. Healthiest locality on the Nilgiris. Fit for occupation by Princes and Rajahs.
C

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

THE BEGUM NURSERY.—Nurserymen and dealers in Plantes of every description can supply Manure, Red Earth and Pots of sizes. Khetwadi 6th Lane, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4. Prop.—S. S. TAKLE.
F

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—CITREON TOURING CAR, 1920 MODEL, owner-driven, fitted Electric Light, Self-starter. Rupees 1,200 or reasonable offer considered. Apply Box No. 1782, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

T. R. LEES, LTD., ENGLAND, (Established 1852). Manufacturers of High-class Machinery, Steam Engines, Cross Compound, Tendum Compound, Single Cylinders, Vertical and Horizontal, Wood working Machinery, Circular Saw Benches, Band Sawings, Log Saw Frames, Planing, etc. 8" x 13" x 16" and 11" x 19" x 20" Engines, etc. in stock. Sole Agents, M. H. DINSHAW & CO., 47, Apollo Street, Bombay.
K

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE.—BUILDING MATERIALS such as a Mixing Machine and steel and timber centerings. Materials can be seen on site at Worli Point, Hornby Vellard. Please write before 7th March to GAGRAT MARKER & CO., 128, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.
N R2822

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible. Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable. Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typerite Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223.
N WB

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:

	Rs.
Corona Four (Four Bank key-board) New	225
Corona Improved Model with case ...	195
L.C. Smith Rs. 95. Brief Size	110
Woodstock fiscap. like new	100
Oliver No. 9 Brief slightly-used	170
Hammond Multi. 85, Fox Standard ...	100

Rebuilt Typewriters; Remingtons No. 10 and all and Oliver No. 9 at exceptionally low prices.

Ribbons, Carbon and typewriter papers. Repairs to all Makes.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Estd. 1908.

TYPEWRITER PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY REDUCED—Write or call for Price List. Oliver No. 5, Rs. 80; 9, Rs. 125. Remingtons 10 and 11, Rs. 110 upwards. Also Corona 3, Latest Improved Model, and Corona 4 (Four Bank Key-board). American Factory Rebuilt as New Remington Visible Typewriters at Second-hand Prices. Do investigate. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 319, Hornby Road, opposite Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.
N

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORT-HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafied Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrngement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, Opp. Thakkar Bros., Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution. Concession to the poor and the unemployed.
M

LEARN PITMAN'S SHORTHAND and TOUCH TYPEWRITING under Expert Supervision at CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Churchgate Street. Special reduction in fees. Join to-day. Success Guaranteed.
M R2784

ART as taught in Italian Academics, is also taught in Bombay. Join the Academical and Scientific Training College of Fine Arts, Thakurdwar. Attendance—any 2 hours daily between 7 a.m. and 9 p.m. Low fees.
P R2466

TYPEWRITING SHORTHAND Taught for Rs. 20 under experts. Apply Mr. KOTWAL, Sultan Munzil, Chandanwadi
M R2806

PROFESSION.

WONDERFUL ASTROLOGER.—Author of Eleven Astrological books; send the date and time of your birth. 25 predictions of your character, riches, issue, marriage and employment, etc., will be sent in English for Rs. 1-4-0 by V.P.P. Catalogue for 1 anna stamp. A. VENKATA SASTRY, P.O. Gopalapuram (via) Kothapeta, E. Godavary Dt.
P R2722

ASTROLOGY—Predictions for one year or detailed study and advice regarding any particular point one Rupee. Data required, Name, sex, place, time and date of birth or writing letter. Proprietor, KHIMANILAYAM ARAKANDAVALLUR, Post, South Arcot District.
R2726

GOVERNMENT BOILER ACT and BOARD of TRADE EXAMINATIONS—Tuition for these examinations given by British Experts, at moderate cost, to candidates eligible therefor, no matter where they reside. Apply Box No. 1062, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
P 24391

SPECIFIC FOR PERPETUAL YOUTH. Gives life-long youth, health, vigour energy, vitality, virility and rosy face. AVOIDS OLD AGE, looks younger. Price Rs. 7-8, month's use. Guaranteed under BANK CHEQUE, accompanied. Rs. 500 deposited. Price refunded, Cash cheque if not satisfied. BANK CHEQUE SYSTEM, Lahore, 25 years' standing "SPECIFIC FOR FEMALE'S DISEASES. Price Rs. 3. Certificate—Cured my wife's SIX YEARS' PAINFUL AND IRREGULAR menstrual complaints, Constipation, indigestion, paleness, headache, wind, palpitation, general debility and sterility, WHEN ALL OTHER MEDICINES HAD FAILED. (Ibrahim Beg Inspector, Pyagpur U.P.) (2) PLAGUE SPECIFICS, Price Rs. 4. (Preventive Re. 1 doz. Rs. 10. Curative Rs. 3, doz. Rs. 30). 25 years' standing. 1000S CERTIFICATES—250 patients cured, (Bisnathsing, Sultanpur) (2) HAS SAVED MANY LIVES, Kirparam Dist. Engineer, Pilibhit. (3) Sure Safeguard against this fatal disease, Raghunathprasad Reis, Najibabad U. P. (4) 50 PATIENTS CURED, Gurdyal Singh c/o Secretary U. P. Government, Lucknow. (5) Acts as a special curative, DR. RAMLAL, PLAGUE DUTY. Ferozepur Dist., Madangopal Company, Lahore.
P R2721

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy, Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—TYPEWRITERS REMINGTON No. 11, Fox, Oliver, going cheap. See VYAS, Room 75. Hanuman Building, No. 6/7, Lamington Road, West.
T R2802

ELECTRIC THERMAE, RUSSIAN BATHS.—Scientific Hand and Electric Massages by Certified European Nurse. Hot air Treatment. GAIETY CHAMBER, Bori Bunder, Fort.
T R2810

WHY WORRY?—Insurance against all Diseases. "Egyptian Thermae." Nurse attendance. Ash Lane, Back Paper Currency.
T R2808

AUTOMATIC WINDING BUTTON PRESS BELL, rings without electricity portable and fixing for bungalows, Offices outstations, Rs 2/4 NOVELTY COMPANY, Post Box 515, Bombay.
R2814

MEDICATED BATHS and VENEREAL INSTITUTE—Hot vapour and Russian Turkish Baths and scientific Massage for Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica and various other diseases, also 606 injections. Please visit the above Institute, 267, Hornby Road, Gazdar House.
P R2820

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows St. Fort Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per Insertion
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2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

FOR SALE.

FAMOUS ROYAL THEATRE OF MADRAS.

SITUATE in the heart of City. Biggest Theatre. Easily accessible by trains and trams. Sale of the leasehold right of land from the Corporation of Madras and superstructure with theatrical fittings and furniture to be held by Public Auction by the undersigned under order of Madras High Court on SATURDAY, the 13th March, 1926, at 4 p.m. at the theatre premises. Sale bids to be accepted by Court.

For particulars apply to:—
C. VENKATASUBBARAMAIAH,
High Court Vakil, Madras.
R2827

THE INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, LONDON.

THE GRADUATESHIP and ASSOCIATE—MEMBERSHIP EXAMINATIONS will be held in Bombay on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, 7th, 8th and 9th July, 1926,

Applications must be received by the undersigned before May, 15th Syllabus and application forms may be obtained from:—

H. FOSTER KING, F.R.I.B.A.,
M.I. Struct. E.,
Chartered Bank Building,
Fort, Bombay.
C25049

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE NAGPUR PIONEER INSURANCE CO., LTD., NAGPUR.

IT IS HEREBY INFORMED to all the Policy Holders, Share-holders and to all the Agents of this Company, that the Directors have taken over the entire management of the Company in their own hands. As Mr. S. V. Joshi has voluntarily resigned, the Firm of Messrs. S. V. Joshi and Co., is DISSOLVED. Mr. M. D. Kahate, the other partner of the same Firm has been dismissed from this Office as from 1st January, 1926. Henceforth there will be no such body as the Managing Agents.

The charge of the Office has been given to one of the Directors, who is called Director-in-Charge.

The Policy Holders and Agents are therefore, requested to deal directly in future with the Director-in-Charge.

RADHESHAM WAHI,
Director-in-Charge.
26173

AUCTION SALE.

DATES OF SALE—15-3-26; 16-3-26; 17-3-26.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from the Trustees of the estate of Allum Basappa of Bellary, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction the property detailed hereunder, and known as Allum Basappa's Ginning and Pressing Factory of Bellary:

(1) A cotton Ginning plant consisting of ten Platt's double roller Gins with horizontal high pressure Engine, with first and second motion rope pulleys and 18 feet Cornish boiler.

(2) One Brunton's Patent Half Press with two boxes to press 400 lbs. each, with Nasmith's Wilson's Finisher, and two 21 inches rams of 14 grooves.

(3) Two 16 B.H.P. Hornsby Oil Engines, with 3 flour mills, one rice Huller, and two Decorticators.

All the above are in pucca buildings standing on grounds of 10½ acres of patta land enclosed by a high compound wall, and situated in the centre of the town.

Private written tenders are also invited to reach the undersigned before 14-3-26.

P. VENKATA SUBBA RAO,
Vakil, Bellary.
26197

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 6th day of March, 1926, at 12 noon (S. T), at the Registered Office of the Company, situated at Asoka Building, Princess Street, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Statement of Accounts of the Company up to the 31st March, 1925.
(2) To appoint a Director in the place of Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas who retires by rotation, but is eligible and offers himself for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th February to 15th March, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GOOLAMHUSEIN BUNDALLI SOMJEE,
Director.
Dated 16th February, 1926.
C26152

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that the undersigned has purchased as from the 1st day of March, 1926, from Mr. Ardeshir Rashid, the business of the Wellington Restaurant carried on prior to the 1st day of March, 1926, by the said Ardeshir Rashid under the name and style of the Wellington Restaurant at 21, Medows Street, Fort, together with the Good-will of the said business and all stock-in-trade, furniture and fixtures and the benefit of all subsisting contracts and engagements and the licenses relating to the said business of the Wellington Restaurant. All debts, if any, of the said business prior to the 1st day of March, 1926, shall be paid and all outstandings up to that time shall be recovered by the said Mr. Ardeshir Rashid and I, the undersigned, am not responsible for such debts of the said business prior to the 1st day of March, 1926. The said business of the Wellington Restaurant shall henceforth be carried on as usual by me, the undersigned, under the same name and style of Wellington Restaurant.

Dated this 3rd day of March, 1926.

DHUNJEESHAW A. DUMASIA.
Sole Proprietor, Wellington Restaurant,
(Formerly Manager of Ripon Club,
Bombay.)
C26198

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Messrs. KHATRI & CO., have established their right by a Declaration under the Registration Act to the "Swan Brand," Trade Mark to be affixed to all sorts of goods—viz. Linseed Oil, Turpentines, Paints, Varnishes, Dry Colours, Enamels, Brushes, etc., sold by the Company.

KHATRI & CO.,
163, Jambli Mohla,
Bombay 9.
Bombay, 6th March 1926.
R2819

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Share Certificate No. 9186 of one Share Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and five Shares Shilotri Bank, Ltd., No. 3882 to 3886 and ten Shares Kilachand Mills Co., Ltd., No. 1350 to 1359 have been STOLEN.

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above Certificate in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned within fifteen days, otherwise the Company will issue duplicate certificate of the same.

SAMCHAND KATCHARABHOY,
107, Bazar Gate, Fort
Bombay.
R2823

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Share Certificate No. 8712 of one Share Indore Malwa United Mills Co., Ltd., is LOST or MISLAID.

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above certificate in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned within one month, otherwise the Company will issue duplicate Certificate of the same.

VITHALDAS PITAMBER,
c/o. Girdherlal Tricamlal,
Tamba Kata Bombay.
R2824

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD

GIRDHARDAS LILADHAR. ... Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 1st day of March, 1926, presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mirza (in Chambers) by the Petitioner abovenamed a creditor of the said Company. And that the said Petition is directed to be heard on the 8th day of April, 1926; and any creditor or contributory of the said Company, desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned at their office at 31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 2nd day of March, 1926.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C26191

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DANIEL ABRAHAM, of Bombay Jewish Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, admeasuring nine hundred and seventy-one (971) square yards or thereabouts situate at and being Plot No. 68 of the Board's West Agripada Estate in the City and Island of Bombay and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and bounded on the North-West by a service passage, on the North-East by Plot No. 66 leased to Daniel Abraham, on the South-West by Club Back Road, and on the South-East by Moreland Road forming a portion of premises bearing New Survey No. 3527 (part) Cadastral Survey No. 2/1659 (part) Byculla Division together with all buildings, structures yards, etc., which are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under E. Ward No. 4104 (1), Street No. 68, Moreland Road, which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 4th day of March, 1926.

MANILAL KHER & SEQUEIRA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C26193

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LEGAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1926 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 26th March, 1926, at 11 O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto: and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas and all murders, crimes or offences had, done or committed by any of our native Indian subjects within the dominions and territories of the Shah of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian Order in Council, 1889, are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. Dated this 4th day of March, 1926.

FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.
Sheriff of Bombay.

C26190

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3536 of 1924.

RANCHHODLAL GIRDHARLAL. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

RANCHHODDAS LAKHMIDAS ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale, dated the 3rd day of August, 1925, and Judge's Order dated 28th January, 1926, made herein the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises on SUNDAY, the 21st day of March, 1926, at the hour of 9-30 o'clock in the forenoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages buildings chawls and structures standing or hereafter to be erected thereon situate at Kirol near Ghatkoper in the registration district of Kurla, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 1514 (one thousand five hundred and fourteen) square yards or thereabouts bearing entry No. 1038 Survey No. 36 Pot No. 1 and entry No. 1038 Survey No. 77, Pot No. 1 and Ghatkoper Municipal No. 36 and bounded, on the East by the property belonging to Thaker Damji Velji, on the West by the property of Lakhmidas Mulji, on the North by a private passage and on the South by the property of Parmanand Purshotam together with the piece of land admeasuring about 201 two hundred and one square yards covered by the said private passage and also together with the right of using the said private passage leading to the public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MANCHERSHAH AND NARMADASHANKAR, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 27, 29, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 29th day of January, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

C25060

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ISMAIL HAJI JUSAB CHUNAWALLA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 1st floor, Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Bapu Khote Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 94 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2800, New No. 9876 and Old Survey No. 1922 and New Survey No. 776 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment formerly under C Ward No. 5943 and Street Nos. 167, 169 and 171, but at present under Street No. 81/83, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3253 Bhuleshwar Division and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public sweepers' passage, on or towards the West by the said Bapu Khote Street, on or towards the North by the public passage and on or towards the South by the property of Rahimtulla Sayani and which said premises are now in the occupation of tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 2nd day of March, 1926.

JHAVERY & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys,

C26192

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay. Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT DAISAR IN TALUKA SALSETTE.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esqr. the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Ramchandra Bhaskar Mantri (Insolvent) and with the consent of the equitable mortgagees Gajanan Bhimrao and his wife Bai Saraswatibai in pursuance of the Order of the Insolvency Court dated the 11th day of December 1925 Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 8th March, 1926 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the right, title and interest of the said insolvent and of the said mortgagees in the undermentioned property free from the said mortgage incumbrance.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the village of Daisar of Khoti Tenure in Taluka Salsette Registration Sub-District Bandra, District Thana, assessed and registered in the books of the Khot of Daisar and of the Collector of Land Revenue of Thana as under:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Acres	Gunthas	Assessment. Rs.-a-p.
874	134	1	1	13	7-0-0
881	135	4	0	30½	4-8-0

together with all the warkas and waste land belonging and attached to these Pot Nos. and which whole piece of land is bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the land of Pandoo Saukar, on or towards the East by the land of Saukar Hass and on or towards the South and West by the land of Haji Cassam.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, at their Office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS. GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 12th March, 1926, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Coy.'s Parcel Office, Grant Road.

A quantity of booked and unbooked parcels, articles of clothing, books, umbrellas, etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any of the important stations on the Broad-Gauge Section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO.,

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT CADELL ROAD, MAHIM, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Attorneys for the plaintiff Bai Shirinbai, widow and executrix of Nusserwanji Bomanji Vimadalal and on account and risk of the defendant Harilal Vijbhukandas, in pursuance of the consent decree made in Suit No. 625 of 1925 (Shirinbai vs. Harilal Vijbhukandas), on the 24th day of March, 1925, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 7th instant, at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable property:—

All that piece of land of Pension and Tax Tenure, admeasuring about 1,811 square yards, together with the sheds and other structures standing thereon, together also with the cocoanut plantation, situate at Mahim and fronting on the east side of the Public Road called Cadell Road, bearing Collector's Old No. 244, New No. 3919, Old Survey No. 2/1218 and New Survey No. 2/1508, Cadastral Survey No. 2/508, Mahim Division, and Municipal Ward No. G No. 3833 (2) and 4838, Street Nos. 1624a and 163, and bounded on the West by a footpath and beyond that by Cadell Road, 80 feet width, on the North by a public passage, on the East by the land of Mohandas Karsondas and on the South by the property of Messrs. Harjiwandas Jamnadas Ramji and Purshotamdas Jamnadas Ramji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. SMETHAM BYRNE and LAMBERT, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of Mr. Ajibhoy Nanjee and on account and risk of Mr. Hussonally Cullian:
One gold necklace, gold bangles, gold buttons, gold rings, etc., etc.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Special Commissioner appointed in suit No. 289 of 1923 (Khatizabai vs. Khatizabai):—

A lot of furniture consisting of hat stands, cabinets, dealwood boxes, cupboards, marble top table, carpets, rugs, pillows, chiffonier, etc., etc.

By order of the concerned:—
18 pieces Grey Shirtings (quality a—aa—aaaa—zzz—zzzz—2499½—2599½) 17—38 and 1—36½ yards.

On account of the Underwriters:—One Lot Sanitary bath-room fittings (white enamelled outfit Board complete, mirrors, etc., etc.).

By order of the concerned:—
71 Drums Shoe Dressing.

AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.)
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of Mr. G. D' Souza and on account and risk of Messrs. Kerker and Co.

1 "Overland" Motor car 16/20 H P. 4 cylinder 83 model.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND HOUSEHOLD MADE TO ORDER FURNITURE OF THE LATEST DESIGN.

To-morrow SUNDAY the 7th inst. at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Back Bay house" Colaba, Lands-End, Colaba, near the Observatory, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture of the latest design, rich glass, crockery and platedware, telescopic dining table, (for 10 persons), arm and without arm chairs, sideboards and dinner wagons, rich carpets, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suite, fancy cabinets, one iron frame Cottage piano by Schidmayer and Schone, His Master's Voice gramophone with best selected records, table ornaments, writing tables, glass door book and silver cases, reclining sofas, easy chairs, low chairs, hat stands single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, ice-box, meat safes, cupboards, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of T. E. Billington, Esqr., Dy. Chief Engineer, Development Dept.,

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 7TH MARCH, 1926, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.) AT RAHIMTULA WEST VIEW, WALKESHWAR ROAD, NEAR CHOWPATY BANDSTAND.

Auction Sale of specially made-to-order by well-known manufacturers solid teak and black wood latest type household highly polished Drawing, Dining and Bed Room complete furniture, single and double glass door Almyrah, Corner Cabinets, Silver showcases, phonograph, old Chinaware, rich glass and plated ware, etc.

On SUNDAY, the 7th March, 1926, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the above place specially made to order by well-known makers solid teak and black wood richly carved highly polished drawing, dining and bed room furniture, including Dining Table, Dining Arm Chairs, Meat Safe, Dumbwaiters, Drawing Room rich velvet and tapestry lined complete suite of Sofas and Chairs, Silk and Velvet lined Sofas and Chairs, Marble top Table, centre table, Flower Vases, Mirror back full size Sideboard Cabinets, Corner Cabinets, Jardineer Stand, Wardrobes, Dressing and Washing Tables, Book Stand, Chess and plain Teapoys, Arm and Armless Chairs, Wall Brackets, Wall Clocks, old Chinaware, rich glass, plated and Chinaware, etc.

Property of private gentleman and others.

Catalogues are published and goods on view.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 22736.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 10th March, 1926, at 2 p. m. sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room the following:—

By order of the Bank, Office and Parties concerned:—

1 Bale Italian Satin Fents, 1 Bale Mixed Poplin Fents; 24 gross Welt Grates Nos. 2 5, 11, 15, 19; 409 Gross Nettle fold eyes 1 Case 18 pieces Press plaban for Anglos American Presses (suitable to Oil Mills); 1 Case steam chest cover and plain cylinder head; 1 Case Fancy toys and cutlery.

Miscellaneous:—Show cases and cupboard, Bedstead, Electric table fans, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by

'SWARAJYA'

The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a

"MARKET"

for your wares and manufactures in

'SOUTH INDIA'

including the Indian States Mysore, Travancore and Cochin

For Rates and Particulars please write to

Manager, Swarajya,
Broadway, Madras

AMBER TIPS
INDIA'S FINEST TEA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
6 Mar.	CHINA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
13 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
20 „	RAZMAK o ..	..	10,602
27 „	RANCHI ..	..	16,550
31 „	CHINA† ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..	..	15,993
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,109
15 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
29 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
3rd July	MOREA ..		10,918
10 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,202
17 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,500
24 „	DELTA ..	NALDERA ..	15,993
31st „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA* ..	16,585
14 „	CHINA ..		7,952
21st „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
oTerminates voyage at Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."
† s.s. China 31st March. Extra steamer at reduced rates:—

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BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
25th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
22nd Mar. 1st Apl.	MIRZAPORE* .. MOOLTAN ..	China & Japan, Colombo and Australia
11th „	NAGPORE* ..	China & Japan,
25th May	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NALDERA ..	Straits China & Japan. For Australia.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF. TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
6th Mar.	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
8th „	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
10th „	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi, and P. Gulf Ports.
12th „	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
14th „	SIRSA ..	Colombo, Madaras, Calcutta
17th „	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa

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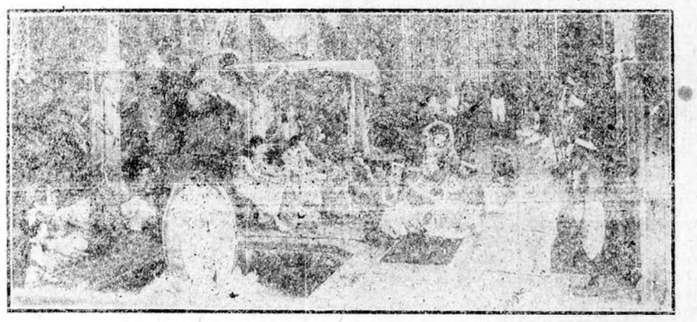

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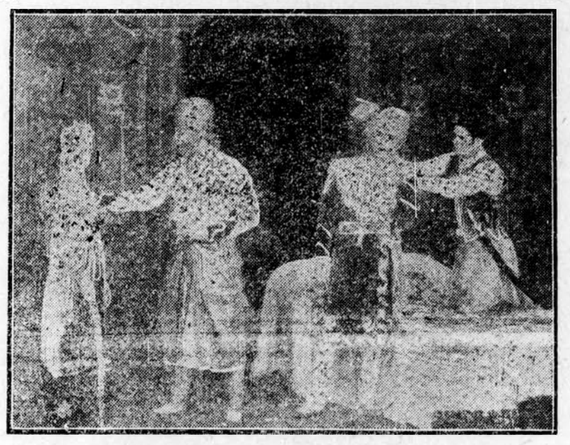

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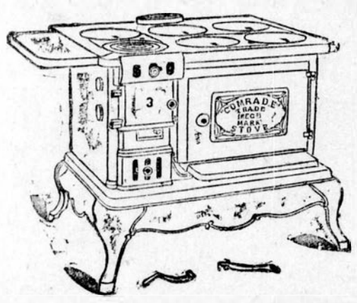

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GIACOMO JUCKER,
Apollo Street Box No. 11 BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Bombay, March 5.

A further advance of 17 to 15 points in Old Crop and 15 to 17 points in New Crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on short covering. Liverpool has been reported 2 to 4 points lower.

Messrs. Breul and Co., have received the following cable dated 4th instant (5-15 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Market still feeling effect of liquidation but undertone is steadier, small business."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 4th instant as under:—

"Short covering influenced by recovery in securities."

Messrs. Breul and Co.,'s report:—

The ready market once again failed to respond to the strength of the forward market, and buyers continue to be totally indifferent. Stocks are increasing rapidly and with the Export trade dead, and mills buying only from hand to mouth, the outlook is not at all promising and our friends will do well to remember that owing to the scarcity of tenderable cotton there exists at present no relationship between forward and ready prices, so that even if the former advance ready values are unlikely to be affected until such time as the demand improves.

In accordance with a further advance reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened about Rs. 2 higher with Broach April/May at Rs. 361. At the opening Commission Houses and Bazar Operators were moderate buyers. Selling by Japanese Houses and Shroffs the market eased to Rs. 358 and closed at Rs. 358½. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 357, and going up by half a rupee declined to Rs. 356½ on Jobbers selling and closed at Rs. 357. Exporters were moderate buyers.

Broach July/August opened at Rs. 333½ and improved to Rs. 334 on Shroffs buying. On selling by Bazar Operators and Exporters the Market declined to Rs. 331 and closed at Rs. 331½. Oomra March opened at Rs. 337 and gave way to Rs. 335 on Shroffs selling. On general buying the Market improved by half a rupee and closed at Rs. 335½. Oomra May opened at Rs. 327 and eased to Rs. 326 on Exporters selling and closed at Rs. 326½.

Bengal March and May were quoted Rs. 264½ and Rs. 270½.

Our Market for ready cotton continued to remain dull yesterday and the demand was nominal.

To-day 1,800 bales Oomra and 100 bales Bengal were tendered. To-day tenders up-to-date are 2,000 bales Oomra 1,500 bales Bengal.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

6.30 P. M.

Bombay, March 5.

Fully Good Broach April/May 357.
Fully Good Broach July/August 330.
Fully Good Bengal March 266.
Fully Good Bengal May 268½.
Fine Oomra March 333½.
Fine Oomra May 324.

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 5.

	Super-fine.	Fine.	F. Good	Good.
M. G. Bengal	295	285	273	263
M. G. S. Punjab	291	281	269	259
M. G. Oomra No. 3	345	335	320	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	380	370	355	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	368	358	343	
M. G. Broach No. 2	381	376	370	
M. G. Khandesh	326	316	301	
M. G. Mathia		291	281	271

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, March 5.

Fully Good Broach April/May	358
Fully Good Broach July/August	351
Fully Good Bengal March	269
Fully Good Bengal May	271
Fine Oomra March	335
Fine Oomra May	326

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 5.

	Ready.	New.	March.
Bengal Superfine M G	290/95	.....	
Bengal Fine M G	280/85	.....	
Bengal F G M G	270	270	
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	280	.....	
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	270	.....	
Punjab-Americans M G	350/80	.....	
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	350/60	.....	
Nagpur Fine M G	350/60	.....	
Yeotmal Fine M G	325/50	.....	
Pulgaon Fine M G	335/50	.....	
Arvi Fine M G	335/50	.....	
Amraoti Fine M G	315/40	.....	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	310/35	357	
Mulkapur Fine M G	300/10	.....	
Khandesh Fine M G	300/10	.....	
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....	
Broach Fine M G	360/85	.....	
Broach Fully Good M G	365/75	.....	
Muthia Fine M G	285	.....	
Muthia F G M G	275	.....	
Dharwar S G	.....	.....	
Coompta M G	330/35	.....	
Westerns M G	290/300	.....	
Westerns H G	.....	.....	
Miraj M G	340/75	.....	
Cambodia M G	.....	.....	

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 5.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 4th March, 1926:—

Cotton	16,477 bales.
Wheat	4,396 cwts.
Linseed	2,383 cwts.
Rape, etc.	814 cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,408 cwts.
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	9,131 cwts.
Castorseed	8,489 cwts.
Rice	56,890 cwts.
Myrabollams	2,466 cwts.
Cottonseed	7,636 cwts.
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	311 cwts.
Juwar	4,330 cwts.
Masur	70 cwts.
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	2,824 cwts.
Coal	602 tons.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay March 5.

Jute:—Albion 396; Alliance 443; Anglo-India 556; Auckland 188; Barnagore 135; Bally 153; Birla 6-11; Belvedere 460; Budge-Budge 265; Caledonian 470; Chapdani 156; Clive 29/12; Craig 4-10; Cheviot 210; Dalhousie 397; Empire 42/8, Fort Gloster 705; Fort William 266; Gondalpara 750; Gourepore 630; Hukumchand 8-12, Hooghly 65, Howrah 33/14, Kamarhatty 872; Kankanarrah 378; Kelvin 700; Kinnison 870; Lansdowne 214, Lawrence 548; Lothian 325; Naihati 398; National 23; New Central 470; Northbrook 44/12, Nudea 40; Orien 157, Presidency 6-2 Reliance 52/8; Standard 345; Union 445; Waverly 6/4 Hessian 16/4 Jute 101.

Cotton:—Bengal Nagpur 20; Dunbar 100; Keshavram Cotton 4/4.

Miscellaneous:—B I Corporation 4-4 B. I. Corporation D. 4/12, Burma Corp. 11/4, Imperial Bank 1490; Imperial Conty 383.

Remarks:—Jute shares opened steady but closed with easier tendency. Cottons remained unchanged.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	424	2,65,023	2,073,88
Central India ..	1,603	2,95,337	2,07,108
Barsi and Nagar ..	2,015	1,64,466	1,43,050
Hyderabad-Gaorani	237	59,170	73,263
Berar	606	3,73 076	4,27,365
Central Provinces ..	1,422	1,90,923	2,08,335
Total Oomras ..	6,307	13,47,998	12,66,649
Dholera	1,820	1,52-140	87.264
N.W. Provinces ..	478	1,24,363	1.22,375
Rajputana	1013	74.046	38,791
Sind-Punjab ..	1962	1 97,351	2,94.132
Broach	4,152	1.96 995	43,812
Coompta & Dharwar	377	17,374	16,933
Westerns-Northerns	359	11,253	18,540
Coconada	..	1,471	918
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	..	6,513	8,301
Persian	.. 5	2,220	1.561
American	..	200	9,049
Egyptian and African		34,854	25,791
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..	.. 4	443	3,185
Total ..		16,477 21,67,221	19,37.600

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 25th Feb This year	Last year
Europe	4.333	2,86,221	2,52,900
Japan & China ..	201	9.52,603	8,50,373
Coast Ports ..	..	13,962	8,402
Up country by Rail.	..	48,273	8,060
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..	..	1,05,983	99,259
Total		45,34 14,07,042	12,18,994

COTTON.

Liverpool, March 4.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 200 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indians 100.
Mid. Americans Spot 9.97d.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 16.50d.
New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	19.11
May	18.54
July	17.90
New York Noon Call—	
March	19.11
May	18.56
July	17.91
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
March	18.37
October	16.64

COTTON: OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, March 4.

March	9.48 plus .08
May	9.40 plus .06
October	9.07 plus .03
July	9.35 plus .08
January	9.01 plus .05

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, March 4.

May	15.40 plus .15
July	15.25 plus .10

EGYPTIAN COTTON: CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 4.

March	15.50 —.07
April	15.30 —.05
May	15.20 —.05
June	15.15 —.05
July	15.05 —.10
August	15.05 —.10
September	15.05 —.10
October	15.05 —.10
November	15.10 —.05
December	15.10 —.05
January	15.05 —.05
February	15.05 unchgd.
March	15.05 unchgd.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 4.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool:—

March	9.38 —.02
April	9.31 —.02
May	9.32 —.02
June	9.27 —.03
July	9.24 —.03
August	9.14 —.04
September	9.06 —.04
October	9.00 —.04
November	8.92 —.04
December	8.92 —.04
January	8.93 —.03
February	8.93 —.03
March	8.93 —.03

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, March 4.

Sindo Good	6.55
Scinde Fully Good	6.95
Scinde Fine.	7.35
Bengal Good	6.65
Bengal Fully Good	7.05
Bengal Fine	7.45
Oomra, Good	7.55
Oomra Fully Good	7.75
Oomra Fine	7.15
Broach Good	7.85
Broach Fully Good	8.25
Broach Fine	8.65

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 4.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 15,000
Futures at New York:—

May	18.72 plus .17
July	18.05 plus .15
October	17.38 plus .13

Spot Cotton at New York 19.55 plus .10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 18.59 plus .21
Futures at New Orleans:—

March	18.57 plus .20
October	16.80 plus .18

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 19 11/16.
Demand Bills 48543.
Silver Commercial Bars 65 3/4.

CLOSING PRICES: AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, March 4.

Futures at New York:—

May	18.72 plus .17
July	18.05 plus .15
October	17.38 plus .13
December	17.05 plus .13

Liverpool, March 4.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool:—

May	9.32 —.02
July	9.24 —.03
October	9.00 —.04
December	8.92 —.04

WHEAT.

London, March 4.

Barletta Russo—61 lbs. 49/6 M/A sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe 58½ lbs. 48/9 M/A sellers.
Tone:—Quiet and easier.
Australian 55/6 M/A value.
Tone:—Quiet and easier.

LINSEED.

London, March 4.

Linseed Argentine Easier.
£14 M/A sellers £13 7/8 A/M paid.
£14 March 15th loading London paid.
Cottonseed £7 5/8 M/A sellers steady.
Castorseed £17 7/8 M/A sellers firmly held.
Linseed Bombay £17½ M/A nominal.
Rapeseed Ferozepore £19½ A/M sellers.
Rapeseed Teria £19 3/4 M/A sellers.
Brown Cawnpore £18 5/8 A/M sellers.
Tone:—Quiet and easier.

METALS.

London, March 4.

English best Selected Copper £62.
Standard Copper G. M. B. £58 13/16.
Copper Braziers £74 1/4.
Yellow Metal £9 3/4.
Hared Speller 31 3/4.
Corrugated Sheets £16 1/8.

RUBBER.

London, March 4.

Para Up River Fine Spot 24½ A/M nominal.
Tone:—Easier.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 23 3/4 buyers, 29 1/4 sellers.
Tone:—Fair business.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, March 4.

Cardiff to Bombay 15/6

BARLEY.

London, March 4.

Karachi Barley not quoted.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 6.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 72/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1920/47 Rs. 97/14
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 98.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55 Rs. 102/4.
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926, Rs. 100/11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/12.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931. Rs. 105/6.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932, Rs. 105/14.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103/4
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974. Rs. 76.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/12.
Tone of Market.—Steady.

SHARES.

London, March 4.

Hongkong Bank (Ex & Bonus)	£124
Chartered Bank	£20 7/8
National Bank	£48
P. and O. Bank	£99
Eastern Bank	£5 7/8

London March 4.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:

Total Bullion	£145,600,000
Public Deposits	£13,500,000
Other Deposits	£106,000,000
Govt. Securities	£38,000,000
Other Securities	£76,300,000
Notes and Gold	£23,600,000

The Bank Reserve is 19.72 per cent of the Liabilities.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March 5.

As regards ready Sugars our market ruled steady during the week with small stocks and as arrivals have commenced in small qualities prices are being reduced gradually and are quoted one shilling lower for ready sugars while forward positions have gone down 3d. to 6d. per cwt all round. There is great pressure to sell from continent and a small business has been done in Beet March shipment at 15s. 7d. F. B. Harbour. There is no other fresh business to report except small lots of White Javas Feb/March Shipment at 17s. to 16s. 10d. and new crop July Sept. at 15s. 3d. to 15s. and October December at 15s. 5d. to 15s. 3d. F B Harbour. Karachi and Calcutta reported quiet markets with no business. Java reported a quiet market with lower prices and small business doing. Europe and America were quiet with many sellers.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Ready no stocks.
T M O Feb March 16s. 10d. F B Harbur.
T M O June 15s. 6d. F B Harbour.
T M O July Sept. 15 F B Harbour.
T M O Oct/Dec 15s. 3d. F B harbour.
Beet ready Rs. 16/12/0 cq. 16s. 9. F B Harbour stocks 15,000 bags
ARRIVALS:—
Various steamers with 35,000 bags of Beet Sugars.

JAVA SUGAR.

Liverpool, March 4.
London, March 4.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 15/1½ July/Sept. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 15/3 Oct/Dec. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay 15/4 July/Sept. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi 15/4 4/5 Oct. Dec. sellers.
Tone:—Easier no business.

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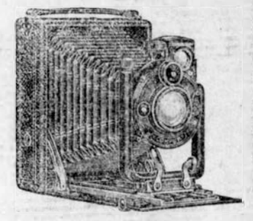

FOR THE

MONTH OF MARCH ONLY

33 1/3 % discount will be allowed even on Smallest purchases. (Dealers Terms.)

REPENTANCE IS SURE TO FOLLOW—
FAILING TO CALL DURING THE SALE PERIOD

AT

BOMBAY-BERLIN TRADING Co.,

52, DADY HOUSE, CHURCHGATE STREET,

BOMBAY.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 5.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 3/32—1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/8
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 13/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32—3/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
PARIS—
Bank's selling Frcs. 960.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 1030.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1015.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 124.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 120.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157½.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 200.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 273
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85—7/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 130.45
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.24
London—Brussels Frcs 107.00
London—Rome Liras 121.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange market was quiet.

London, March 4.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 5/32.
Bar Gold £4/4/11.
Bar Silver Spot 30 1/4. Dull.

London, March 4.

Exchange on London at Paris Frcs 49¼.
Bar Silver (Spot) 30 1/4
Bar Silver 2 months hence 30 5/16.
Closing tone of Silver:—China selling support small, closed dull.
Interest day to day loans 4½ per cent.
Interest 7 days market loans 4 per cent.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 3/12/25.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 5.

Market Rates:—
Bank Telegraphic 1 5/32.
Bank Demand 1/6 1/8
Dec. Acceptance 3 m/s 1/6 4/16.
American Dollars 273
Hongkong Dollars 151 1/2.
Shanghai 200.
Singapore 156
Market steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 5.

3 months 4 7/32 per cent.
6 months 4 1/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/2 per cent.
Money 1 month 5 1/2 per cent.
Money 3 months 5 per cent.
Money 6 months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

BULLION

Bombay, March 5.

Sovereigns Ready 13/4/9.
Sovereigns Forward 13/5/3.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/8/0.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/5/0.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/5/0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/5/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 68/5/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 68/7/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 68/8/0.

London, March 4.

Bar gold ready s. 84/11.
Silver ready d. 30/4.
Silver forward d. 30/5.
Tone of Silver:—Market dull. China sold. India was a buyer at lower rate. Market has rather a declining tendency.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, March 4.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £87 13/16 plus 1/16.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £92 1/8 unchanged.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £101 1/2 plus 1/16.
Conversion Loan £74 15/16 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £103 1/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £104 1/2 unrhanged.
Consols 2½ p.c. 54 5/8 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 2½ p.c. 53 1/4 nominal.
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. (Sterling Loan) 68½ plus 1/4.
Govt. Securities 3 p.c. 58 3/8 unchanged.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, March 5.

(Issued by the Hindusstani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay):—

		Rs.	As.	Ps.
KHADI:—				
Textile	Per lb	0	14	0
Century	,,	0	13	6
Jacob	,,	0	13	6
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0	13	6
Elphinstone	,,	0	13	6
Bombay Cotton	,,	0	0	0
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34|40 In.—				
Standard	,,	1	3	0
Century	,,	1	2	9
Hindustan	,,	1	3	6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1	3	9
Phoenix	,,	1	2	9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1	3	3
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1	2	0
Kaliamardan	,,	1	3	0
Daud Sahib	,,	1	1	6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) 5202|5303:—				No.
Rachael Mill	,,	1	3	3
Hindustan	,,	1	3	6
David Mill	,,	1	3	3
Apollo	,,	1	3	3
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1	2	6
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—				
Kohinoor Mill	,,	1	2	3
Swan Finlay	,,	1	2	3
Gold Mohor	,,	1	1	9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34/42 In.—				
Textile (Hand)	,,	1	1	6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	1	6
Century (Bugle)	,,	1	1	9
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1	0	9
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1	1	6
Sakuntala	,,	1	1	3
Sundari Brand	,,	1	1	3
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	3	6
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	2	0
Century	,,	1	3	0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	2	6
Century	,,	1	2	0
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	1	0
1386 Tata	,,	3	5	0
CHECK GREY DRILL by lbs. 5:—				
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	5	0	0
Jamshed	,,	5	0	0
Century	,,	5	4	0
Pearl Pabaney £ 5	,,	5	4	0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	5	8	0
BLEACHED CHECK:—				
Kasturchand Mill:—	,,	6	5	0
Bombay United	,,	0	0	0
BLACK CHECK:—				
5800 Sholapur	,,	12	6	0
GABRUN No. 5124:—				
Pearl Pabaney	,,	9	6	0
Hindustan	,,	9	12	0
E. D. Rachae	,,	8	4	0
SALITA:—				
Century	Per lb	0	0	0
Textile	,,	0	0	0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	0	0
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—				
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2	11	6
777 Crescent	,,	2	11	6
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—				
Kanta	Per lb	0	0	0
Great	,,	0	0	0
Phoenix	,,	0	0	0
Kohinoor	,,	0	0	0
CHADAR KORI CALENDAR:—				
Hindustan	Per Piece	0	0	0
David	,,	1	1	0

COLOUR MARKET.

Bombay, March 5.

Alizarine 20 per cent. Cow Rs. 60.
Alizarine 20 per cent. Lunger Rs. 60.
Alizarine 20 per cent. I P. Rs. 68.
Alizarine 20 per cent. Big Pac Rs. 60.
Napthol A S Rs. 6.
Scarlet Rs. 2-8-0.
Indenthrine Blue Rs. 3/10/0.
Indenthrine Violet Rs. 5/10/0.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 5/4/0.
Indigo Rs. 2/2/0.
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 1/7/0.
Hemetine Crystals Rs. 0/14/0.
Chrysophinine Rs. 1/12/0.
Sulphur Black Rs. 0/12/0. t
Tone and Remarks:
Prices are steady and business passing is limited.

BOMBAY MARKETS

WEEKLY REVIEW.

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole have displayed a continuance of downward tendency and last quotations to hand register a sharp decline both in Liverpool and New York as compared with a week ago. The market declined on considerable long liquidation and general selling. Later the prices improved on trade buying and short covering. At the close the market was steady.

With the exception of a very moderate recovery which occurred on Wednesday last, the American market has steadily continued its downward progress, lack of confidence and absence of buying power were the outstanding features. Those who are holding stale "Bull" accounts are beginning to feel that there is nothing in the situation to warrant holding on, and a constant flow of liquidating orders makes its appearance on weak markets, whilst at the present moment the efforts of the "Bears" are more or less successful.

The weather developments too, have been all in favour of those working for lower prices owing to the beneficial rains throughout, which will not exert their influence until 'osmun po 'uoneuiqs ou ut squaaqo are assur, some cause arises which holds the market or induces some of the larger operators to close their commitments.

It is very early as yet to put forward any statement as to prospective acreage and such must be purely guess work. Reports as to new crop preparations in America are not likely to be published for several weeks to come, but we certainly think that a considerably reduced acreage must be looked for, especially should the present declining tendency of prices be maintained.

It is nearly always the case that a declining market seriously restricts trade in the Manchester Exchange and accordingly neither Spinners nor manufacturers seem to have any confidence in the present level of prices and buyers abroad are all holding off. It is believed, however, that stocks overseas are not heavy, and as soon as confidence returns large orders will be placed. At the moment, however, things are lifeless; there is a certain amount of enquiry but it does not materialis into business.

On the whole, the decline in our opinion has gone too far and is unlikely to go further. The present level looks to us most attractive for entering into long commitments in the Liverpool market, either for October or in the Liverpool market, either for October or December delivery as quotations for these are very cheap.

As regards the position of the local market, despite the further weakness reported from America during the week, contract rates here have remained firm due to the scarcity of tenderable cotton and it is hardly likely that prices will give way in the near future. We think purchases on any temporary setbacks are likely to show a reasonable margin or profit before very long.

The market for actual cotton, on the other hand, continues to be extremely dull and the demand is very restricted. Buyers are still indifferent as a result of renewed weakness of the Home markets, hoping to be able to do better by waiting. Consequent stocks are rapidly accumulating and with no offtake to counterbalance them, the weight of cotton is beginning to make its influence felt.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

	Last week	This week.
New York May	19.00	18.72—23
New York July	18.44	18.05—39
New York October	17.85	17.38—47
New York December	17.48	17.05—43
Liverpool March	9.81	9.38—43
Liverpool May	9.73	9.32—41
Liverpool July	9.64	9.24—40
Liverpool October	9.35	9.00—35
Liverpool January	9.27	8.93—34

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good M. G. Broach April/May opened on the 25th ultimo at Rs. 358 and advanced to Rs. 359 1/2 on Commission Houses buying. From this level the market gradually eased to Rs. 348 on Commission and Japanese Houses selling in sympathy with continued lower advices reported from Home. But the market again improved to Rs. 359 on short covering and buying by Commission Houses and brokers and closed on the 4th instant at Rs. 358 3/4. Whilst July/August opened on the 26th ulto. at Rs. 356 and improving by a rupee and a half declined to Rs. 344 on selling by Japanese and Commission Houses. At about this level Offices and Exporters bought and the market recovered to Rs. 353½ and closed on the 4th inst. at Rs. 353.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 332 and advanced to Rs. 334½. Selling by Shroffs and Japanese Houses caused the values to give way to Rs. 320. But the market again improved to Rs. 336 on free buying by Commission and Japanese Houses and Shroffs and closed on the 4th inst. at Rs. 335 1/2. Oomra May opened on the 26th ultimo at Rs. 329 and advancing to Rs. 331½ declined to Rs. 315 on selling by Shroffs and Commission Houses. From this level the market recovered to Rs. 326 on Japanese and Commission Houses and Shroffs buying and closed at Rs. 326 on the 4th instant. F. G. Bengal March opened at Rs. 275 and closed at Rs. 267 the highest being Rs. 276 and the lowest Rs. 259. Whilst May opened at Rs. 279 and closed at Rs. 270 the highest being Rs. 280 and the lowest Rs. 263.

PIECEGOODS

Some activity has been noticeable in the Cloth Market during the past week. After the "Holi" holidays the demand has been rather on an increased scale although the prices at which the transactions have been made are far from satisfactory from the point of view of sellers. Still the merchants are glad that they are getting rid of their old stocks even at heavy sacrifice. The fluctuations in the rate of the raw material are rather disconcerting to buyers. The firm tone of the Manchester market has acted as a support to the market here. Several offers have been turned down as impracticable as manufacturers require remunerative contracts and wish to improve their margin. Makers of printing cloths and sized shirtings have succeeded in booking fair orders recently.

Grey Shirtings of Manchester make have been nominally steady. 39 inches Red End Grey Shirtings are reported to have been sold; 200 Bales at Rs. 9-4. 200 Bales at Rs. 9-2 and further quantity for Karachi at reduced rates. 38 inches Gold End Grey Shirtings which were bought a year and a half ago at Rs 17 per piece have been sold at Rs 12 per piece during the week; showing a loss of Rs 5 per piece, apart from the further loss in interest, insurance and godown charges. Grey Jaconets have hardly shown any change after the low level touched. White Shirtings have shown some improvement. 39 inches by 20 yards Gold End Mulls have attracted the attention of buyers, and transactions amongst the merchants have also resulted at rates showing an increase of four annas per piece. 40 inches by 18 yards White Mulls worth Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per piece have shown a reduction of eight annas per piece. 37, 42 and 47 inches by 18 yards White Mulls have declined by eight annas per piece during the last month. Tape bordered Nainsooks have been easier. 27 inches by 18 yards range of low quality Nainsooks have shown a slight improvement.

Local Mill Cloths have remained firm and steady, with good inquiry from Delhi, Cawnpore, Amritsar, Punjab and other consuming centres. Prices have in consequence advanced slightly. Merchants are not willing to sell at lower rates, as the good local mills are engaged upto May/June. The following sales are reported to have been effected by the mills during the week:—500 bales Swan and Finlay Mills "X" quality Grey Shirtings at Rs. 1-2-0 per lb.

Further 1500 Bales Bombay Dyeing Mills' Grey goods at a quarter anna per lb. increase in price over the last sale price of a fortnight back.

The excise duty on local mill cotton goods which ceased to be levied as from the 1st December 1925, has been proposed by Government to be abolished in the Budget, at a cost to Government of Rs. 175 lakhs in their contributions.

The quotations for the leading chops o Grey and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

Ralli's Fari No 2000+39+37½/38			10	4 0
„ 100,000	..45×	„ ..	12	4 0
„ No. 33,000	..45×	„ ..	10	0 0
„ No. 2800	..37×	„ ..	8	8 0
„ No. 4545	..38×38	..	10	8 0
„ No. 15000	..41×38	..	10	8 0
„ No. 16000	..	..	11	0 0
„ No. 17000	..	„ ..	11	8 0
Graham'sNo.2730	..39	„ ..	10	4 0
„ No. 2750	..45	„ ..	12	4 0
Dewhursts BBB	..38×38 1/2..		17	8 0
„ BB	..38×38 1/2..		15	8 0
„ Rupee No. 5	..38×38 1/2..		14	0 0
Ritchie's No. 510	..39×37 1/2/38		10	4 0
Lyon's Shunker	..39×	„ ..	10	4 0
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51×38		16	8 0

GREY DRILLS—

P pperell's Dragon 29×40 Net		19	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425,26×40		..	

GREY JACONETS.

Ralli No. 18	..45×22	..	6	5 0
„ No. 18	..40×22	..	5	11 0
„ No. 138	..40×22	..	5	2 0
„ No. 636	..44×22	..	5	10 0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepmann's No. 1500	32×42	..	21	0 0
H. B. T. C. 40000	..36×40	..	25	2 0
Ralli's No. 9889	..33×40	..	17	8 0

WHITE MULLS.

Ralli's No. 6	..41×19	..	7	8 0
„ No. 60	..46×19	..	8	4 0
„ No. 600	..51×19	..	9	0 0
„ No. 6000	..56×19	..	10	8 0
„ No. 88	..58×20	..	7	0 0
„ No. 1270	..27×18	..	3	2 0
„ No. 166	..39×20	..	7	8 0
„ No. 818	..39×20	..	7	10 0
„ No. 1440	..36×20	..	4	14 0
„ No. 1703	..52×20 Net		14	8 0
„ No. 224	..44×20	..	7	4 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18	..	3	2 0
„ No. 119	..37×18	..	3	8 0
„ No. 229	..42×18	..	4	0 0
„ No. 339	..47×18	..	4	8 0
„ 1K-4K38"43"48"53×18Avg.			..	
„ No. 95	..58×20	..	6	14 0
„ No. 66999	..40×18	..	5	0 0
„ No. 86999	..40×18	..	5	8 0
„ No. 775	..40×18	..	6	0 0
„ No. 875	..45×18	..	6	8 0
„ No. 975	..59×18	..	7	0 0
„ No. 615	..50×18	..	7	0 0
Graham's Balloon	..58×20	..	6	14 0
Flemings No. 8080	..26×18	..	2	12 0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070-9090	27×18	..	3	12 0
„ No. 61-81	.. „	..	3	8 0
„ No. 1850	.. „	..	2	12 0
„ No. 1900	.. „	..	2	14 0
„ No. 2600	.. „	..	3	0 0
„ No. 21021	.. „	..	3	2 0
„ No. 39620 T.N.	38×22	..	5	0 0
Graham's Nos. 88-8888	28×18	..	4	1 0
„ No. 95950-97970		..		
„ Saraswati	36×18	..	7	0 0
„ TipooW/WWW	34×18.		4	12 0
„ No. 50000	„	..	5	4 0
„ No. 33340/333	/33360		5	12 0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656 6767	..26×18	..	3	8
Greaves' No. 8000 T.B.	38+22	..	3	8
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510 5520	..26×18	..	3	8
S.W. and Co's. Nos. 5800-5820 "Motor Car"		..	3	12 0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS—

No. 666 Shirtings	..38×38	..Net	9	12 0
„ 2500 Shirtings	36×40	.. „	16	12 0
„ 5151 „	..44×38	.. „	12	8 0
„ 4141 „	..44×38	.. „	10	12 0
„ 5544 „	..44×33	.. „	10	12 0
„ 3800 „	..44×33	.. „	16	8 0
'C" Sheetings	..30×36 Ex. Bond		9	8 0
9"Dragons	..30×36 Ex. Bond		9	8 0
,'Elephant" Drills	29×	.. „	17	0 0
,'Duck Drills	..40	..'	15	0 0

YARN MARKET REPORT

Bombay, March 4.

Since our last, market has remained quiet throughout the week under review and prices have all along showed tendency to decline further in the absence of demand and owing to continued fall in Cotton both in America, Liverpool and in this market. Offtake has been considerably reduced and stocks with the mills have been increasing and although some of them are very eager to dispose off their holdings at any reasonable level, it is very difficult to find out buyers even for small lots. Reports from up-country markets are even yet very poor and in many cases the rates offered by them are so very low that business has not been possible. In case of English and Japanese yarns the position is also quiet owing to continued decline in raw cotton prices, but there is not much weakness noticeable in these yarns as in case of Indian yarns.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Turnover is again much restricted but the stocks are not very large. In spite of continued decline in cotton, prices in Manchester remained more or less unchanged but fresh forward business has not been possible during the week.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Import Houses have been showing inclination to sell at somewhat lower rates on account of decline in cotton as well as in exchange but dealers have rather thought it advisable to wait and watch the development and not to commit themselves any further. Fresh forward business during the week therefore is much smaller compared with the business done in the last fortnight. Sample have declined further and exchange have also gone down. Turnover for ready and near deliveries is restricted as usual in the declining prices.

INDIAN YARNS.

The general position is not yet showing any improvement inspite of expectations for the last several weeks and as a matter of fact this causes a very great anxiety to all concerned in the Yarn Trade. Dealers have lost confidence owing to several losses for the last three years and are so very cautious that they do not effect purchases even for small quantities at the present level of prices which in our opinion looks attractive. Up-country reports are yet very poor and even up-country dealers are afraid of losses to such an extent that they are buying only in small quantities just sufficient for their immediate requirements. Buying therefore, on the whole is very much restricted and the sales being thus very poor our mills have been experiencing very bad times so far as yarns are concerned. China is hopeless and the principal Indian markets have been sending forth reports which are not at all encouraging.

Rates are indeed very low and although the position seems very uncertain at present we believe if cotton shows some signs of improvement in the near future very likely there will be an improvement in demand and the position will be somewhat better in the next few weeks.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Mar. 5.

To-day Market opened easy and remained easier for the most part, owing to some extent unloading of the Bulls and profit-takings, but improved little at the close. The undertone of the market seems healthy.

We quote:—Fazal 918/12; B. Dyeing 947/8; Pearl 552/8; Century 427/8. Nagpur 518/12; Swadeshi 516/4; New Great 377/8.

In miscellaneous there was good inquiry for Tata ord. and a big lot of parcel is picked at Rs. 38, but there was no change in Tata Defd., Tata second preference changed hands at 82/8, Burma old and new somewhat easy owing to profit-takings.

Imperial Bank quoting 1482/8, and that of Contributory 281/4; Central 22/4; Bank of India 71/12; Eastern 81.

Trans remained dull owing to lack of inquiry though some rise is expected.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Divid	Last Quotations Rs
Bank of India	50	2½	71-8 X D
Baroda	50	4	73 X D
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	52
Central	25	1½	22 4 X D
Eastern	£ 5	9p.c	81
Imperial	500	40	1482 8
Imperial Contributory—	*125	10	381 4
Union	7½	..	3 8

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bundi	10	..	10	4
Central India Mining.	10	4½	31	4
Indian Cement O.	350	..	38	12
Katni Cemet O.	100	..	62	8
Katni Cement D.	40	..	180	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	2	12
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	48	8

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	825	XD
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	140	XD
Central Province	100	7½ p.c.	110	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	87	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	81	×D
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	84	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	72	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	72	
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	73	×D
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	81	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	91	
Sind Light	100	5 p.c.	152	8
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	647	8
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	68	

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	156	4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	225	
Scindia Steam	30	..	8	10

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKIN

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	77	
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	..	590	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	850	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	115	
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	61	8 × D
Karachi Electricity	100	6	87-8	
Surat Electricity	100	..	70	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	40	963	12
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	850	
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	412	8
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	625	

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbari	500	..	250	
Fort	475	..	175	
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	940	
Indian Cotton	126	20	202	8
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	215	
New Berar	500	80	800	×D
New East India	1,000	..	1100	×D
New Mofussil P.	400	40	552	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	800	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	675	×D

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown	100	..	156	4
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	10	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	432	8
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	123	12 XD
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	11	
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	52	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	8	0-4-0	4 12 X
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	180	
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	73	×D
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	302-8	×D
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	35	
Peri Canning	1,000	50	630	
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	100	6 p.c.	104	
Tata Iron Pref.	100	..	32	8
Tata Iron Defd.	30	..	48	2
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	17	4
Thacker	50	..	100	
Telephone	50	1y	22	8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India	50	22-8	700	
Jupiter	15	..	3	14
New India	25	1y	14	6
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	870	
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	2	10

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	415	
Alliance	100	..	40	
Apollo	50	..	7	8
Assur Virjee	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	256	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	365	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	2
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50y	947-8	
Bombay Industrial	100	..	11	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	10	400	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c	200	
Broach Fince Counte.	250	..	32	
Century	100	20y	427	8
Central India O.	100	16	518	12
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	402	8
Ceylon	100	..	55	
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8y	140	
Coorla	100	7y	145	
Crescent	100	nil	222	8
Currimbhoy	250	..	385	
David	500	..	400	
Dawn	250	40	715	
Diamond O.	100	..	5	
E.D. Sassoon United O.	10	0	1	0 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	292	8
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	160	
Elphinstone O.	100	..	25	
Emperor Edward	500	..	295	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	918	12
Finlay	100	nil	135	
Framjee Petit	1,000	..	600	
Globe	100	..	30	
Gokak	100	7	116	4
Gold Mohur	100	..	12	
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1100	
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	187	8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	975	
Indore-Malwa United	100	12	8 405	
Indian Woollen	50	..	2	8
Jamshed O.	250	..	75	
Kastoorchand	500	..	78	12
Khandesh	1,000	200	2269	
Khatan Makanjee	100	Nil	115	
Kilachand	25	..	4	4
Kohinoor	500	..	975	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	5125	
Madhor Scindia	100	..	34	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	115	
Madras United	250	15	425	
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	2175	
Mathradas	100	..	205	
Meyer Sassoon	500	..	95	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2400	
New City of Bombay.	100	10	210	
New Great Eastern	200	10y	377	8
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	75	
Pearl	250	12	552	8
Phoenix	100	15	465	
Planet	100	..	8	
Premier	100	..	62	8
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	32	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	525	
Sholapur	1,000	250	7400	
Simplex	250	..	168	12
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	50	
Standard	500	100	1275	
Swadeshi	100	18	516	4
Swan	100	nil	167	8
Tata Mill O.	500	..	107	8
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	90	1959	
Vishnu P.	500	35	535	
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	700	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 4

Ahmedabad					415
Bombay Cotton					365
Bombay Dyeing	951-4	953-12	937-8	947-8	
Century	432-8	432.8	425	427-8	
Central India	520	520	513-12	518-12	
Colaba Land					140
Crescent	223-12	225	220	222-8	
Edward Sassoon					160
Fazulbhoy	917-8	921-4	912-8	918-12	
Finaly					135
Globe					30
Gokak					116-4
Indian Bleaching					187-8
Indore Malwa					403-12
Kohinoor					975
Madhowjee					115
Mathuradas					205
Meyer Sassoon					92-8
Mysore					112-8
New Great	375	378-12	371-4	377-8	
Pearl	551-4	553-12	548	12 552-8	
Pehoenix					465
Simplex	158-12	168-12	156	4 168-12	
Swadeshi	518-4	516-4	510	516-4	
Swan Mills					167-8
Tata Mill					107-8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	162-8
Bombay Steam	156-4
Tram Co., Ord.	114-6
Bundi Cement	10-4
Central India Mining	31-32
Indian Cement	38-12
Katni Cement Ord.	65
Shivarajpur	48-8
Tata Hydro	957-8 965 956-4 963 12
Tata Iron & Steel Ord.	48-2 48-2 47-4 482
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	17-4 18 17-4 17-21

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

ELECTIONS TO B. P. C. C.

Nominations duly proposed and seconded by the members of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, are invited for two vacant seats from Girgaum Ward on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Applicant must be a member of the District Congress Committee. Nominations will be accepted in the Congress Committee's office No. 414, Girgaum Back Road, Congress House, Bombay, between 8 to 10 a.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (both S.T.) every day, excepting Thursday, upto Wednesday the 17th instant till 7 p.m. (S.T.) Only members whose names stand on the Register of our Roll on Monday the 15th instant will be allowed to stand as candidates and permitted to take part in the voting and in case of contest the election will take place at the Congress House, No. 414, Girgaum Back Road, on Sunday the 21st instant from 2 to 8 p.m. (S.T.)

All members are requested to see that their names do appear on the membership Roll.

N.B.—Candidates' and voters' attention is drawn to Clause No. IV in the Resolution passed by the All-India Congress Committee, Patna:—

"IV. No person shall be entitled to vote at the election of representatives or delegates or any Committee or Sub-Committee or any Congress organisation, whatsoever or to be elected as such, or to take part, in any meeting of the Congress or Congress organisation, or any Committee or Sub-Committee, thereof, if he has not complied with Sub-Section (1) hereof or does not wear hand-spun and hand-woven khaddar at Political or Congress functions or while engaged in Congress business. The Congress expects Congressmen to wear khaddar also on all other occasions and in no case to use or wear foreign cloth."

ROHTAK BRIBERY CASE.

DELHI, March 4.

Six prosecution witnesses were examined this morning in the Rohtak bribery case with regard to the third charge against the accused. It was alleged that Mirza Azaz-uddin Ahmed, First Class Magistrate, took a bribe of Rs. 279 in an abduction case from the complainant.—A.P.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REPORT

Bombay, March 5.

MONEY.

Conditions in the money market have been steady to firm with borrowers of call money at 5½ per cent. Fixed deposit rates for two to six months are 5 per cent. and for twelve months at 4½ to 5 per cent. The demand for financing trade requirements is still brisk and, but for the increase in the Government deposits in the Imperial Bank, the tightness in the money market would have been accentuated.

The Statement of the Imperial Bank of India as at 26th February 1926 shows an increase of Rs. 281.68 lakhs to Rs. 17,98,98,000. The percentage of cash to liabilities has also increased by 2.35 per cent. to 21.04 as against 18.69 a week ago. The trade demand has further increased as evidenced by the advance of Rs. 79.50 lakhs under Loans, Rs. 42.51 lakhs under Cash credits and Rs. 0.15 lakhs under Inland bills discounted. Government deposits continue to swell, the increase during the week being Rs. 417.19 lakhs to Rs. 13.73 crores as compared with Rs. 23.31 crores at this time last year. Other deposits also have slightly improved by Rs. 13.12 lakhs to Rs. 71-12 crores. The bank rate continues unchanged at 6 per cent.

As a result of the Budget announcement, prices of Government securities, which had eased somewhat, have again shown sharp improvement and registered an advance of about annas 12 to Rs. 1¼. This can be attributed mostly to the fact that the actual amount of fresh money to be withdrawn from the market is not likely to exceed the small sum of Rs. 2 crores. 3½ per cent. Paper improved from Rs. 70-14 to Rs. 72-8, 1923 and 1945-55 Loans from Rs. 100-14 to Rs. 101-13 and from Rs. 100-15 to Rs. 102-2. 1935 Loans increased by about 12 annas to Rs. 98. 5½ per cent Bonds 1928 advanced from Rs. 105-7 to Rs. 105-14. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1926 and 1927, are quoted at Rs. 100-11 and Rs. 101-12, 1930 at Rs. 105 and 1932 at Rs. 105-14. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan has improved by annas 4 to Rs. 109-4.

The Currency figures as at 28th February 1926 show an advance of Rs. 77.12 lakhs in the total number of notes in circulation to Rs. 191.75 crores. Silver coins and bullion under coinage have increased by 72.67 lakhs to Rs. 75.91 crores and by Rs. 4.59 lakhs to Rs. 7.41 crores respectively, while gold bullion remains unchanged at Rs. 22.31 crores. The percentage of metallic reserve to circulation has increased by 0.23 per cent. to 55.09.

The Budget presented in the Legislative Assembly by the Hon'ble Sir Basil Blackett, Finance Member, on March 1st has been well received in business quarters for very important reasons that there is no new taxation, that it contains the definite abolition of the cotton excise duty, and in spite of which there is a further remission of the Provincial contributions, and that there is no external borrowing during the coming year—the third successive year. A particularly gratifying feature of the Budget is that our external debt is also to be reduced. It is to be sincerely hoped that Government will continue the present policy of reducing the unproductive debt, particularly the external debt.

EXCHANGE.

The rate for T. T. on London declined from 1s. 6-1/8d. to 1s. 6-3/32d. in the absence of export bills. The decline was aided by a feeling in business circles that money rates would not be firm. This decline has, however, proved to be of a temporary nature, and the market improved at the close due to money position, closing steady with sellers of ready T. T. at 1s. 6-1/8d. and buyers at 1s. 6-5/32d. There have been few bills showing, but the demand for bullion import has slackened somewhat. In the forward market March is quoted at 1s. 6-3/32d., April/May at 1s. 6-1/16d., June to October at 1s. 6-1/32d. November at 1s. 6-1/16d. and December/January at 1s. 6-3/32d.

The dollar sterling quotation has declined during the week by about one quarter cent. to Dol. 4.85-15/16. French francs have slightly improved from 134 to 130.45. The Belgian franc and the Italian lira continues unchanged at 107 and 121 respectively.

GOLD.

The price of gold moved within a narrow range of about one anna per tola, the highest being Rs. 21-5-6 and the lowest Rs. 21/4/6. In spite of this being the settlement week, the volume of business passing was on a moderate scale and the premium on spot over forward has reversed. This condition is due mainly to the expected heavy arrivals from Durban this week. The daily average offtake is about 30,000 tolas including the settlement offtake, and the stock it estimated at about 1¼ lakhs tolas. The price of ready sovereigns was maintained throughout the week at Rs. 13/5/3 with forward quoted at Rs. 13/5/6. The price of gold in London declined during the week to 84s. 10½d., but reacted and closes at 84s. 11d. The official buying and selling price, both continue unchanged. The highest and lowest rates in our market during the week were Rs. 21/5/6 and Rs. 21/4/6 for ready, Rs. 21/5/6 and Rs. 21/4/3 for 1st March settlement, and Rs. 21/5/9 and Rs. 21/4/6 for 29th March settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £160,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £699,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 47,45,117 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be £148,000.

The Southern Rhodesian gold out-put for December 1925 amounted to 49,367 ounces as compared with 50,364 ounces for November 1925 and 46,703 ounces for December 1924.

SILVER.

There was considerable activity in the silver market during the week. Due to weaker advices both from Shanghai and London markets, the price in the local market declined from Rs. 68/14 to Rs. 68/4. There was some steadiness in the middle of the week due to a rumour that legislation with regard to additional purchases under the Pittman Act may be passed, but later advices indicated that the legislation, while expected to pass, may not go through in the present session, and in view of the large production and plentiful supplies available, there will be no important effect even if purchases materialise. With continued heavy arrivals both spot and current settlements are quoted at one anna under April. This is the first time in six months that near is quoted at a discount against forward. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London declined from 2s. 0.15/16 to the low figure of 2s. 11-7/8d. The tone of the market at the close is easy, but must also be regarded as uncertain. The daily off-take averages some 260 bars, and after allowing for the importation of 1615 bars during the week, the stock is estimated at about 2500 bars. The highest and lowest rates in London during the week were 30-9/16d. and 30-1/4d. for ready and 30-9/16d. and 30-5/16d for forward. It is of interest to note that the lowest price of silver touched in December 1922 was 29-3/8d. The highest and lowest rates in our market were Rs. 68/14 and Rs. 68/4 for ready and 4th March settlement and Rs. 68/14 and Rs. 68-5 for 3rd April settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £260,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is expected to be £330,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 1615 bars and Rs. 454,758 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be £60,000.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange was open for four days during the week. Prices of cotton mill shares have been fairly steady, the fluctuations being confined to the narrow limit of some 10 to 15 rupees. The tone of the market continues good. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal shares:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 960—953/2; Century Rs. 438/12—426/4; Central India Rs. 507—522/8—520; Crescent Rs. 227/8—223/12; Fazulbhoy Rs. 921/4—927/8—920; Madhowji Rs. 116/4—115—118/12; New Great Rs. 372/8—377/8—376/4; Pearls Rs. 560—562/8—553/12; Simplex Rs. 157/8—160 and Swadeshi Rs. 512/8—516/4.

In the miscellaneous section prices have improved. Andhra Valleys advanced by about Rs. 8 to Rs. 570 and Tata Hydros from Rs. 957/8 to 960. Alcocks improved from Rs. 162/8 to Rs. 165 and Tata Iron Ordys. and Defds. are quoted at Rs. 17/4 and Rs. 48. Bombay Trams have declined slightly to Rs. 115. Cement and manganese shares remain steady, Bundies being quoted at Rs. 10/10, Katni Ordys. at Rs. 62/8 and Defds. at Rs. 180. Central India Mining is steady at Rs. 32 and Shivrajpur is quoted at Rs. 49. Scindia Steams were placed at Rs. 8/10.

Among Bank shares Imperial Banks have slightly receded from Rs. 1485 to Rs. 1482/8 and Contributories from Rs. 382/8

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

The s.s. China with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

University Lectures—Mr. F. S. Marvin's Lecture on "The Meaning and Reality of Progress," University Convocation Hall, 5-30 p.m.

ANCIENT INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Marwari Sammailan will be held in the Hall of the Sammailan at Kalbadevi Road to-morrow (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Principal Ram Dev of the Gurukul Kangri will deliver a lecture in Hindi on "The Ancient Indian Civilization." Seth Hanuman Parshad Podar will preside.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Yatiswaramanda of the Ramkrishna Mission will give a public discourse in English on the "Gita" under the auspices of the Asthika Samaj at Nanji Ladha Building, Matunga (G. I. P.) at 5.30 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Saturday.)

The Swami will also conduct a public class on the "Teachings of Sri Ramkrishna" at the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, Santa Cruz, at 9 a.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Sunday.)

Swami Viswananda will conduct a "Gita" class at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Saturday.)

The Swami will also give a discourse on the "Gita" at Kirtikar's Wadi, Dadar, at 9 a.m. (S. T.) to-morrow (Sunday.)

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR.

"A World of Folly" is the title of the production to be shown at the Excelsior Theatre during the coming week and the part of the heroine is taken by that beautiful screen artist, Vivian Rich. The picture is adapted from a story by Jane Grogan, and gives Miss Rich an exceptionally appealing emotional role. She portrays the part of a neglected wife who becomes innocently involved with an unscrupulous admirer. There is deep love interest throughout and a happy climax comes with the defeat of the aims of the man who tried to wreck the life of the innocent woman. A two-part comic entitled "Smile Please," a Felix picture and Madan's Weekly Review complete the programme.

WEST-END.

One of the most elaborate productions of a show within a show is seen in "Sporting Life" the Universal-Jewel Maurice Tourneur feature, directed by Maurice Tourneur, which comes to the West-End Cinema (New Churney Road) to-night and this week.

An elaborate musical revue, rivalling all the glories of Ziegfeld is seen in the opening reels of "Sporting Life." For it a big theater set, with a life-size stage, was constructed. A whole squadron of beautiful dancing maidens, culled from musical comedies then playing in Los Angeles, was engaged and trained by dance experts.

Chorus men, comedians, dancers, a regulation orchestra, was engaged to give the theater scene authentic atmosphere. A real musical comedy star was on hand, too, for one of the players in the cast of "Sporting Life" was Paulette Duval, noted French dancer, and formerly of the Ziegfeld Follies, does several spectacular dancing numbers from the stage of the imitation theater.

Bert Lytell became a theatrical producer for the first time in his varied stage career, as the financier of the revue.

The supporting cast of "Sporting Life" includes Marian Nixon, Cyril Chadwick, Charles Delaney, George Seigmann, Ena Gregory, Kathleen Clifford and many others.

EMPIRE.

Lovers of music will appreciate the agony of the hero of the film at the Empire Theatre during the coming week, which is called "The Silent Voice," for he is a world-famous musician and in the course of the story loses his hearing. As he is about to end his life he suddenly finds his interest aroused by doing good to others. He is suitably rewarded by the return of his hearing and the wife to whose happiness he was prepared to sacrifice his. George Arliss, who is a well-known personality on the screen and also in the spoken drama, and he here portrays the romantic and highly emotional lover with a sincerity that grips. Ann Forest plays opposite him. A sauh Pollard comedy entitled "Friend Husband" and the Pathe Gazette are interesting fillers of the programme.

EMPRESS.

"Quo Vadis" is still going strong, and it's remarkable popularity makes it necessary for us to search up any more laudatory terms in which to describe it. It has now been transferred to the Empress Theatre, where it is bound to meet with quite as good a response from the film enthusiasts as it has during its run at the Empire and the Excelsior Theatres. Please note the change in the timings: Saturday and Sunday at 4, 6-30 and 9.30 p.m. Other days at 6-30 and 9.30 p.m.

PATHE.

"The public is demanding British Films, and the quality of British productions has never been so high."

"The Blackguard" is the finest British picture to date. From the point of view of technique it is a triumph and the story, is the most fascinating ever screened, it is decidedly appealing and sufficiently interesting to compel concentration and makes for beautiful screen entertainment.

This is only one of a number of British productions which Pathe India—clever and shrewd distributors has down for release. It is the beginning of a serious campaign to convert picturegoers to British Film. It is no use however making the mere fact that a film is British the main plea for its existence. The first claim should be that the film is better; the second, that it is British.

If any proof is needed that British Films to-day can equal and surpass American, it is provided by "The Blackguard" which opens to-night at the Royal Opera House for one week's run.

WELLINGTON.

Would you like to be the bride of a man who had married you just to spite another woman? Billy Swayne, a scion of one of New York's oldest families, didn't love Tessa Doyle, the little dancing girl he married; in fact, he hardly knew her.

When Millicent Lee had jilted him to marry another man, Billy thought the world had ended. He did not know what to do and so, as is usual, in such instances, he took the first bit of advice given him. Rodney Dolson told him to get married—immediately—before Millicent did, so that it would look as if he had thrown Millicent over for this other girl. It didn't make much difference who the girl was. He could marry her, give her a thousand and send her to Reno.

So, when they saw Tessa Doyle at the theatre that night, they immediately decided that she was just the girl. Now, Tessa wasn't the usual type of dancing girl. She was young, fresh and as yet unsmirched by the grease paint and footlights. She was innocent and good. She didn't want to marry Billy on the conditions that he named. She had a different idea of what marriage ought to be—something sacred. But her will was not strong enough to battle against those of Billy, Rodney and her dancing partner, Trixie. So she was married.

This is the thrilling story of "The Spite Bride," in which Selznick Pictures presents beautiful Olive Thomas and which comes to-night and this week at the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao.) A brilliant supporting cast is headed by Robert Ellis and Jack Mulhall. With the picture Drama is billed the Rogotas Variety of Dancing, and Circus feats Miss Hensie will perform the new Tarantella dance, whilst amongst the other attractions is the lifting of a heavy piano with its player by the Great Rogotis, who has won the title of the Modern Hercules. This Double Variety Programme will be presented to-day and to-morrow in the 5.15, 7, and 10.30 p.m. (S. T.) shows only.

HORNIMAN AND 'CHRONICLE'.

NO NEGOTIATIONS.

BOMBAY, March 5.

In the "Bombay Chronicle" this morning there appears a statement over the signature of Mr. S. A. Brelvi to the effect that he has provisionally undertaken the responsibility of conducting the paper "in the hope of a settlement being arrived at, leading to Mr. B. G. Horniman's return to the Editorial chair of the "Chronicle."

Mr. Horniman informed the Associated Press to-day, in reference to this, that, so far as it may suggest that any negotiations are in progress between him and anyone connected with the "Bombay Chronicle," it is entirely misleading. The circumstances in which he was forced to sever his connection with the "Bombay Chronicle" would quite preclude any such suggestion.—A.P.

EDITOR'S RIGHT.

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION AND MR. HORNIMAN.

BOMBAY, Mar. 5.

Mr. U. K. Oza has written to the Secretary, The Journalists Association of India, requesting him to convene a meeting of the Council of the Journalists' Association of India, at an early date to enable him to move the following resolution:—

"That the Journalists' Association of India expresses its strong disapproval of the manner in which the Board of Directors of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., have treated Mr. B. G. Horniman, and affirms that Mr. Horniman's views in regard to an Editor's right and responsibilities are entirely correct". —A. P.

DR. DESHMUKH AND "KESARI"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I crave the hospitality of your columns for a matter which may appear personal, but which is of some public importance as it exposes the methods of a section of responsive co-operators. I notice that both the "Kesari" and the "Maratha" charge me with dishonesty and ungentlemanly conduct, because immediately after my return from Poona I said in an interview with your correspondent that I saw Mr. Kelkar there at his own pressing invitation. I do think so still and in answer to a long comment in the "Kesari" about my deliberately misleading your correspondent, I sent the Poona paper an answer, showing in detail why I think so.

The "Kesari" had not the ordinary news paper courtesy to publish that letter, although I sent it in good time. It would have shown the Marathi reading public how, although I arrived in Poona about 2-30 p.m., I did not happen to see Mr. Kelkar until about 11 p.m., and that too after receiving two messages and on being told that he was waiting to see me.

I notice that perversions of my intentions and attitude is going to be a plank with the "Kesari"; because even in explaining to its readers what I said to the "Chronicle" correspondent after the election, things are put into my mouth relating to Mr. Jayakar and other responsive co-operators, which I challenge the "Kesari" editor to prove that I ever could say.

The most astonishing thing in the whole campaign against me is that the "Kesari" and "Maratha" have worked up the story of an understanding which I am supposed to have given Mr. Kelkar. The fact is that Mr. Kelkar realising the absurdity of advising his followers to remain neutral when Mr. Aney had taken the honourable and courageous cause of supporting me as a Congressman, remarked to me that I should get him out of the mess he had made; and, therefore, in order to help him, I wrote down in his presence a letter asking for votes as an old Tilakite only. I would not have troubled you with all this, but for the public aspect of the matter in working the Congress election. I must appeal to your hospitality as my narration of facts is withheld in the "Kesari." Let the public judge now whose conduct is ungentlemanly and dishonest.—Yours, etc.,

G. V. DESHMUKH.

The passenger launch "Juggernath" belonging to Kilburn and Company sank at sea while being towed down to Chandbali, an Orissa port, by the "Curlew." The "Juggernath" used to ply between Cuttack and Chandbali.

MAKE IT VOTABLE!

GOVERNOR'S' TRAVELLING EXPENSES

RULE AGAINST FINANCE MEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Taraporewala.)

Ramchandra Soman and others ... Petitioners.

vs.

The Hon. Sir Henry G. Lawrence ... Respondent.

This was a petition for the issue of an order commanding the respondent to remove certain items relating to sumptuary allowance and touring expenses of H. E. the Governor of Bombay from the list of non-voted items and to place the said items as voted and to place the said items for the vote of the petitioners when the demands for grants were submitted to the Council and further to forbear from proposing expenditure by way of salary in excess of the limit prescribed by Sec. 85 of the Government of India Act 1919. The petitioners were tax-payers and elected members of the Bombay Legislative Council.

IS IT SALARY?

The respondent was the Finance Member of the Government of Bombay and in charge of the Finance Department. His duties were defined by rule 35 of the Devolution Rules framed under the Government of India Act 1919. The petition alleged that under the Act the estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the Province had to be laid before the Council in the form of a statement and the proposals of the Finance Member for the appropriation of Provincial Revenues and other moneys had to be submitted to the vote of the Council in the form of demands for grants under Sec. 72 of the Act such submissions of demands for grants was not to include the salaries and pensions of persons appointed by His Majesty the King or the Secretary of State. Under the Schedule to the Act the maximum salary payable to H. E. the Governor exclusive of allowances for equipment and voyage was Rs. 1,28,000. In the Budget Estimates upto 1924-25, the salary of the Governor was treated as a non-voted item under Sec. 72 (d). Sumptuary allowances and tour expenses of the Governor were, as part of the general administration expenses, submitted to the vote of the Council and were marked as voted in the Budget Estimates. In the estimate for the year 1926-27 the respondent had put down the salary of H. E. the Governor at Rs. 1,20,000 and had further put down the sumptuary allowance at Rs. 29,000 and tour expenses to the extent of Rs. 80,000 as non-voted thus treating them as part of the salary.

"ULTRA VIRES."

The petitioners contended that the sumptuary allowance and tour expenses did not form part of the salary of the Governor and had to be submitted to the vote of the Council. In the alternative the petitioners contended that if they did form part of the salary, then the aggregate salary would exceed the limits prescribed by Sec. 85 of the Act and could not be allowed. The petitioners contended that the act of the respondent in any event in proposing to pay the aggregate salary of Rs. 2,29,000 being in excess of the maximum prescribed by the Act was ultra vires and unauthorised and calculated to infringe the rights and franchise of the petitioners. The petitioners had called upon the respondent to put down the aforesaid items as voted in the Civil Estimates and to place them for the vote of the Council but the respondent had refused to comply with the requisitions. The petitioners further alleged that the Civil Estimates were being discussed in the Council at present and the items disputed were likely to be taken up for discussion immediately.

Mr. K. M. Munshi instructed by Messrs. Manilal Kher and Sequeira appeared for the petitioners.

His Lordship granted a rule making it returnable on Thursday the 11th instant.

A SHARE TRANSACTION.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Taraporewala.)

N. H. Moos

Vs.

Mathradas Gokuldas.

The plaintiff brought this suit as receiver of the firm of Vassanji and Damodar, who were certified share brokers. The defendants were the members of a partnership formed for the purpose of dealing in the shares of the Madhavji Mills. The defendants had employed the said firm of Vassonji and Damodar as their brokers for effecting transactions in Madhavji's shares. Accordingly in May 1925 the firm purchased 5608 Madhavji shares for June 1925 settlement for and on behalf of the defendants. Similarly in June the firm purcased for the defendants 230 shares for July settlement. A few out of these shares were sold and some were carried forward by way of badli on different dates and at different rates. Of the remaining 5900 shares certificates and blank transfers for 1374 shares were tendered by the said firm to the defendants, and plaintiffs claimed Rs. 5,16,340 as the price of the said 1374 shares. By a resolution of the Stock Brokers' Association dated 2nd June 1925 the tranactions in Madhavji shares for June 1925 settlement were compulsorily required to be carried forward by way of badli to the July settlement at the rate fixed by the Board namely Rs. 221-4 per share. By reason of the said resolution a sum of Rs. 1,70,288 became due by the defendants on 10th June 1925 in respect of 3835 shares. The plaintiffs alternatively claimed that the defendants should pay Rs. 61,202 being the difference between the contract prices and the aforesaid rate fixed by the Board by virtue of the resolution aforesaid. The defendants wrongfully refused to pay upon the due date of the July settlement the amount due by them in respect of the said shares. The plaintiff claimed several large sums of money in respect of the said shares on the alternative claims made by him.

The 1st defendant by his written statement stated that he was known to hold 4,000 shares of the Madhavji Mills and in September 1924 Damodar Kalljanji a partner in the firm of Vassonji and Damoder suggested that a syndicate should be formed consisting of himself, his partner Vassonji, the 2nd defendant and the 1st defendant. It was stipulated that the said firm should provide the funds necessary for the operations of the Syndicate. A written agreement was made in which only the name of Damoder was mentioned but he represented both Vassonji and himself. Under the agreement Damoder was to manage all the business of the Syndicate and provide the necessary funds and this defendant did not take any active part in the operations of the Syndicate. The defendant denied that he had any personal knowledge of the transactions alleged in the plaintiff. Damoder and Vassonji were bound to take delivery of the shares and pay for them. If there was any default in payment in respect of the shares in Madhavji Mills the default was on the part of the said Damoder and Vassonji. The defendant further alleged that the firm of Vassonji and Damoder became defaulters in the share bazar in June 1925 with the result that all their outstanding transactions were automatically closed. The firm had not discharged their liability in the bazar. The defendant contended that the firm of Vassonji and Damoder was not entitled and the plaintiff as the receiver of the said firm as not entitled to make any claim against this defendant.

The 2nd defendant put in a similar written statement and denied his liability for the several amounts claimed by the plaintiff.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurji with Mr. M. C. Setalvad instructed by Messrs. Raghhaviyya Nagindas and Co. appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr B. J. Desai with the Advocate-General, Sir Thomas Stragmen and Mr. D. F. Mulla instructed by Messrs. Reza and Co., appeared for the defendants.

After the hearing of the case went on for about three days, the case was adjourned till Monday the 8th instant for settlement.

SENSATION IN COURT

SHOE HURLED AT MAGISTRATE

MULTANI CONVICTS CREATE RIOT.

A great sensation was caused in the Girgaum Police Court on Friday when a desperate Multani prisoner flung a shoe at the Magistrate followed by a general riot by other prisoners in the Court.

Six well-built Multanis, four of whom were in convict dress, as they were running their sentences in the jail, were standing their trial before Mr. D. N. D. Khadallawalla. As the Court interpreter was translating the Magistrate's orders to the prisoners, one of the convict accused, Krishna Choyal, beat his teeth and hurled a volley of filthy abuse at the Magistrate. At the same time he took out a shoe from under his shirt and straightway flung it at the Magistrate. The shot, luckily, missed its aim and the shoe was found a few paces away from the Magistrate's chair.

The other prisoners were not idle but worked themselves into rage, brushed aside the policemen who were guarding them and made straight for the Magistrate. All this happened in a twinkling of an eye so to say, that the lawyers and the people in the Court were dumbfounded. A general 'melee' followed in which the policemen, the lawyers and the people rushed to put down the desperate prisoners. It was not before both the prisoners and the policemen received injuries that the riot could be quelled. As the people and the police surrounded the prisoners they became still more turbulent, took hold of the policemen's batons and hurled them all round injuring many. Those of the prisoners who could not take hold of any missiles, used their teeth and severely bit the arms of many. Ultimately the prisoners were overpowered and taken down and put in different cells.

The shoe on examination was found to bear a jail mark and must have been apparently brought by the prisoner with the deliberate object of creating the scene. The prisoner seems to have cleverly hidden the shoe as to pass the jail gates unnoticed.

One of the prisoners was so badly handled in the riot that he had to be sent to the hospital.

AT THE EXCELSIOR.

THE PUPPETS OF 1926

Patrons enjoyed a pleasant evening at the Excelsior Theatre last night when the Puppets of 1926 appeared in an entertaining variety programme. The items were short and amusing, and followed each other in quick succession. Leonard Neville, the buffoon of the Company, was the cream of the programme, while Miss Olla Bradley and Miss Ivy Ward sang very well. Leslie Romney, at the piano, accompanied excellently throughout the evening, and earned great applause by his little sketch on Sweet Hortense. A refreshing feature was "The Mayfair Four" consisting of the Misses Muriel Bateman, June Wyndham, Jose Harold and Wyn Taylor, who filled the part of a clever chorus. Olla Bradley and Leslie Romney took part in a pretty little duet, while Mary O'Brien went well with the audience. Leander was well rendered by Ivy Ward and Leonard Neville. "The Prohibited Husband", an amusing little sketch, succeeded so well that even the actors had to take part in the mirth.

HOCKEY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

CITY POLICE BEAT PARSI CYCLISTS.

Most of the matches during this year's tournament have been one-sided affairs and Friday's game was no exception. The City Police were obviously better than the Parsi Cyclists whom they beat to the tune of seven goals. Play was generally confined to the Cyclists' area but the Parsis made several dangerous raids which came to nought only on account of weak finishing. So far as combination was concerned they showed a better understanding, and the forwards maintained the short passing game well. The Police forwards were certainly fast, but too much individual play spoilt many chances. Where the Police were especially strong, however, were in their defence. Hewson and Carter were a sound pair of backs, while Mackenzie, Rabbett and Paul formed a hard-working trio. Of the Cyclists, F. Pavri played a rattling game and was always making good openings. In the first half, Graveston scored first, and after Littlewood had notched two more, the former added the fourth Wragg netted the fifth goal, after the interval, and Mackenzie obtained the sixth by suddenly darting through and shooting from an impossible angle. A scramble in the Cyclists' goal-mouth gave Littlewood the chance of shooting the seventh and last goal.

CITY POLICE ... 7 goals.
PARSI CYCLISTS ... 0goal.

CITY POLICE:—Dewey; Carter and Hewson; Rabbett, Mackenzie and Paul; Wragg, Littlewood, Graveston, Hebbert and Duthie.

PARSI CYCLISTS:—Ragi; R. Pavri and Bamboat; Kolabawalla, F. Pavri and Sarkari; Mehta, G. Mistry, Warden, Baria and Supputt.

Referees:—Messrs. Moloney and James.

GUJERAT UNIVERSITY.

PROGRAMME TO BE EXPEDITED

A meeting of the Gujerat University Committee was held in the Syndicate Room of the Bombay University at 6 p.m., on Friday, when Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University presided.

Sir Chimanlal in opening the proceedings, remarked that they were all agreed about the main purpose of the meeting viz., the establishment of a University for Gujerat. He felt however that if such an institution did come into existence, and they hoped it would, then it would be upto them to see that it was the best and the most efficient that could possibly be produced by the wealth and intelligence of the people put together. In that connection, he referred to the estimates prepared by the University Reforms Committee as a guidance, and also to his discussions with such experienced persons with regard to the conduct of such institutions like Mr. Anandshanker B. Dhruva, the Vice-Chancellor of the Benaras Hindu University. Sir Chimanlal was particularly anxious to see that the new University was the most efficient and creditable that could be turned out, and he hoped that the necessary funds would be forthcoming. He recognised the critical state of the finances in the country, including those of the Government, but he thought it would not be too much to expect, that with a right appreciation of the place of public expenditure on education, Government would not be wanting in this connection. After all, on the estimates suggested by the University Reforms Committee the total addition would be only about 15 lacs per annum, which in a total expenditure of about 15 crores, of the Bombay Government, would not be too much.

The following resolutions were then put to the vote and adopted:—

1. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Kt., be confirmed as the chairman of the Committee.

2. That the Committee of the following gentlemen (as per the accompanying list) with power to add be appointed to prepare a scheme for establishing establishing a teaching and affiliating University for Gujerat at Ahmedabad or any other suitable place in Gujerat.

3. That Dr. K. C. Naik and Mr. K. M. Munshi shall be the Secretaries of the Committee.

4. That a Sub-Committee be appointed to conduct inquiries and report as to the following points before the 15th of July 1926:—(a) The most appropriate place for the University. (b) The form of teaching and affiliating University best suited to the conditions of Gujerat. (c) The estimate of lands, buildings and equipments necessary for such a University. (d) Possible methods of providing for the necessary finances for such a University with power, to open negotiations for procuring such finances.

5. The following members will constitute the Sub-Committee:—(1) Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, (Chairman); (2) Lallubhai Samaldas, Esq., (Vice-Chairman); (3) A. M. Kajiji, Esq., Bar-at-Law; (4) The Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi; (5) Professor K. T. Shah, (Bombay University); (6) Principal N. M. Shah, (New Poona College); (7) Dr. P. T. Patel; (8) Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta; (9) K. S. Vakil, Esq., (Ed. Inspector, Northern Division); (10) R. B. Ramanbhai M. Nilkanth; (11) Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai; (12) Mrs. Shardagauri Mehta; (13) Khan Bahadur Fardunji M. Dastur, (Registrar, Bombay University); (14) Matubhai H. Kantawalla, Esq.; (15) Dr. K. G. Naik, Secretary; (16) K. M. Munshi, Esq., Secretary.

6. That subscriptions be invited to raise a fund of about Rs. 5,000 to meet the expenses of and incidental to the work of the Sub-Committee and that the Secretaries do collect the said subscriptions and make such expenses as they deem proper from the funds subscribed to carry out the objects of the Committee.

7. That the Secretaries be authorised to organise local Committees at different centres to facilitate the work of the sub-committee.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the Committee dispersed.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

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MAY.

5th March, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	18.72
To-day's Opening Rate	18.82
Difference	+.10
To-day's Closing Rate	18.66
Difference	—.6

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

5th March, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.32
To-day's Opening Rate	9.42
Difference	+.10
To-day's Closing Rate	9.46
Difference	+.14

Khandi Closing Rate.	Rs. 356-8-0
Sewri Closed.	Rs. 357-0-0

TO-DAY'S RACES.

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CHEERFUL	1
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ANDHRA VALLEY	3

THE BUNDER ABBAS PLATE Div. II.—7 Fur. 2.30 p.m.

NAYIM	1
TIFFAH	2
KURDISTAN	3

THE BUNDER ABBAS PLATE. Div III.—7 Fur. 3 p.m.

MOOLTAN	1
THE BLUES	2
NASHAT BEG	3

THE MARCH PLATE.—6 Fur. 3-30 p.m.

LOWBORN	1
GLENHELICON	2
PROSE AND VERSE	3

THE BANDRA PLATE.—1½ miles 4 p.m.

ARABIAN STAR	1
MIJRIN	2
SAFEER	3

THE BASSEIN PLATE. Div. II.—1 mile 4-30 p.m.

KANZE	1
TIGER KING	2
KADIR HAJAZ	3

THE HOUGHTON PLATE.—1¼ miles 5-0 p.m.

DICKYBIRD	1
FUN OF THE FAYRE	2
LOVE GLASS	3

THE NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.—2 Miles 5.30 p.m.

GREEN ISLET	1
MARYLAND	2
CRAB APPLE	3

THE FOXHILL PLATE.—6 Fur. 6 p.m

FIRE STAR	1
TALAAT BEY	2
BELL'S LIFE	3

THE BASSEIN PLATE. Div. I.—1 mile 6-30 p.m.

SILVER THRUSH	1
SAHOO	2
HASHASH	3

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its arms towards perfection;
Where the clear stream of reason
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dreary desert sand of dead habit;
Where the mind is led forward
by thee into ever-widening
thought and action—
Into that heaven of Freedom, my
Father, let my country awake.

—RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

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Sarkar—Evidence	14	0	0
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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1926.

THE RIGHT LEAD.

Under the leadership of Pundit Motilal Nehru the Swarajists have taken the first opportunity of vindicating how thoroughly and consistently they stand by the letter and the spirit of the Congress Resolutions at Cawnpore. The popular representatives in the Assembly informed the President of that House on Thursday morning that they had decided to boycott the Budget debate, as a token of protest against the want of response from the Government to the joint demand of the Swarajists and Independents in the Assembly. Pundit Motilal Nehru held out the hand of honourable settlement. The offer has been rejected with scorn by Lord Birkenhead and by Lord Reading who spurned it on the eve of his departure from India in the provocative and insulting speech with which he opened the present session of the Assembly.

The action of the Swarajists in every legislature in the country withholding participation in the debates and walking out of the socalled "Reformed" Councils will be a striking proof of the loyal execution by the Swaraj party of the Cawnpore resolutions. At Cawnpore the Congress accepted Pundit Motilal Nehru's resolution about the political programme of the Congress, a specific condition in that programme being that "the Swaraj Party in the Assembly shall at the earliest opportunity invite the Government to give their final decision on the said terms (that is the terms of settlement offered to it by the Assembly in its resolution of Feb. 18, 1924) and in case no decision is announced before the end of February or the decision announced is held not to be satisfactory . . . the Party shall, by adopting the proper procedure, intimate to the Government on the floor of the House that they will no longer continue to remain and work in the present legislature as heretofore".

The proper procedure has been adopted and the intimation has been given and valiant Loyalists have now the whole field of debate before them to tell the Government how anxious they are "not to embarrass the Administration". Captain Ajab Khan is glad of the opportunity to orate. "The silence of the other benches," he said, "persuades me to get up, for when they are in the field we have no chance of coming forward". We wonder how the other Loyalists welcomed this naive confession of political impotency, but there is no doubt Sir Basil Blackett and his colleagues would have been more delighted to hear what Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and his colleagues had to say about the Budget than to be treated with doses of flattery from the *Jo-Hukumis*. That man of mystery, Mr. Jinnah, we are glad to note, has been able to realise that silence in the company of the Swarajists is more valuable for the political progress of the country on this occasion than criticism of Budget details. We hope the Independents will not only keep silent but realise the very urgent necessity of walking out with the Swarajists. Mr. Jinnah said the other day that he did not lay any undue stress on the doctrine of grievances before supply, but we imagine a political leader of his reputation sees the necessity of preserving self-respect before everything else. The Assembly's demand, in the framing of which Mr. Jinnah and the Independents co-operated, has been spurned and summarily rejected and Lord Reading has not failed to add insult to injury by treating the Assembly to another homily. The Swarajists are giving the country the right lead and we are confident the Cawnpore Congress resolution will be acted upon with equal promptitude in the Provincial Councils so that the real representatives of the people in the legislatures, having now boycotted the Councils from within, will be free to educate the voters to the realities of the situation and ask them in the name of the Congress to send such an overwhelming number of Swarajist Congressmen in the Councils and the Assembly that will be demolished within them in spite of the laments and the efforts of our Responsivists.

DELHI DECORATIONS.

The statements made and information supplied publicly by Mr. Rabamin about the decorations at New Delhi reveal the gravity and the far-reaching consequences of the indifferent and irresponsible procedure, now almost habitual, of the New Capital Committee. The question is not merely about the benevolent intentions and temporary employment of individual artists. The scope and payment offered to Mr. Kennedy North and the "permission" for the gratis services offered by Mr. Rahamin for their respective experiments have their own signature. Inspired communications will, however, not serve to shield the Committee. Mr. North may see visions. Mr. Rahamin may see glories and a mission. The uninformed or interested may see high honours and "substantial share" for Indian artists. But all these anticipations require not sensational eulogies or clever apologies but clear and undiluted evidence before they are accepted as sober realities. Mr. Rahamin has publicly stated that the "authorities refused to consider the claims of Indian artists", that the wall space previously reserved for mural decorations was filled up with stone because they did not find competent talent in India, that "the Bombay School of Art has been completely ignored by the authorities" and that he was given work by them on "the distinct understanding that he was not in agreement with the Bombay School'." These are grave statements. They cannot be allowed to pass unchallenged. Neither the New Capital Committee nor Mr. Fyzee Rahamin can be allowed to adopt a a light-hearted or irresponsible attitude on questions which touch so closely the future of Indian art and the claims of Indian artists. The kindness of the authorities who, we are told, "have yielded to the enthusiasm of the artists in one or two little ways" is evidently of a nature that would seal their freedom and prevent their work from being considered on its own merits. If the New Capital Committee have no money, let them keep the wall space blank until fortune favours them. If they so desire, let them even fill it up with stone. But no self-respecting Indian artist should be asked to accept the "one or two little ways" of the condescending authorities. The injustice is not less glaring because it has been hitherto unchallenged or cleverly represented as kindness.

VILLAGE PUNCHAYATS.

The Committee of twelve members appointed by the Government of Bombay in June last to examine the question of the future of Village Punchayats has published its report making a series of recommendations which are sure to have a mixed reception. The report contains a very able minute of dissent by Mr. R. G. Pradhan and Messrs. Dadubhai Desai and Muccadam also append dissenting notes, while Mr. Bharucha, an Indian Collector, shocked at the prospect of the subventions from Government and District Local Boards, which the majority recommends, gives utterance in a separate note to his apprehensions about the probable "intolerable burden on Public Revenues". But the fears of this Indian official are due to the suggestion in the report that the Punchayats should raise a house tax and Government should be liable to pay them as much as the amount they raise by this tax.

Mr. Pradhan, however, very rightly expresses himself strongly against the house tax and public opinion will agree with him that the Committee's decision about making the levy of a tax of this type compulsory for every Punchayat is the quickest method of making them unpopular and fettering their further development. We wonder why the Committee, by a narrow majority of one, decided against the oral examination of select witnesses. It was an unwise step and robbed the Committee of much practical knowledge. There will be general agreement with its suggestions that the franchise should be given to adults of both sexes, that the control of fairs, bazaars, slaughter-houses and cart-stands should be the duty of the Punchayats, and that powers for trying criminal and civil cases of a petty nature should be given to selected Punchayets. We would like the question of financial assistance to them by Local Boards and Government to be looked into again when the house tax proposal is rejected, as it deserves to be. Let the Government make up their mind that they must show their earnest desire to develop village Punchayats successfully by allocating to them a specific sum in every budget, regardless of any taxation raised by them and the revival of these ancient institutions is assured.

TRIFLES.

The improvidence of political prisoners is becoming a scandal in moderate circles. The "Bengalee" has investigated the cause of the recent hunger-strike. It states:—"The whole trouble would have been avoided if the detenues had not spent as much as they did." When a hunger-strike begins, it is the purpose of the "Bengalee" to send free copies to Samuel Smiles' book on "Thrift."

* * *

The "Englishman" thinks that the motive of the hunger-strike is to delude the country. The starvelings propose further to frighten the Government. It says:—"They are fasting, because they think that they can therefore delude their countrymen into fancying them to be martyrs and because they hope that they may frighten Government into releasing them." We know the Government are capable of standing firm, serene and undaunted.

* * *

The Swarajists are about to leave the Councils, but the "Leader" is gloating over this sentiment:—"The Cawnpore Congress resolution has really placed them in a very tight corner." Meanwhile the Moderates are safely out of the corner—in the wide, wide ditch.

* * *

True to the tradition of pleasing the Moderates, the Bengal Government have appointed—technically Lord Birkenhead has appointed—Mr. Surendranath Mullick to the Secretary of State's Council. When Mr. S. R. Das was beaten at Burra Bazar he qualified himself for a seat in the Viceroy's Executive Council. Naturally when Mr. Mullick was routed at Bhawanipore he had earned a right for official patronage!

* * *

When a person is not lying down, says a health expert, his heart makes ten strokes fewer to the minute than when he is in an upright position. The statement, I hope, was made by an upright man who was not lying.

* * *

Very busy businessman (who has granted an interview in hope of a newspaper "puff"): "But they told me you were a Press respresentative!

The Caller: "Quite correct, sir—I represent the most scientific and up-to-date trousers-press on the market! If you'll just give me time to undo this string—"

WAYFARER.

BERAR A SUB-PROVINCE.

A JUST DEMAND.

(BY L. G. K.)

At the meeting of the Central Provinces Legislative Council, which began on Thursday last, the C. P. Governor made an exhaustive inaugural speech which emphasised the needs of Berar and referred at some length to the working of the Sim Settlement. A resolution is coming up this session before the C. P. Council requesting the local Government to negotiate with the Government of India for the separation of Berar from the Central Provinces proper and turning it into a Sub-Province, with a Deputy-Governor at its head, so that this compact, rich, Marathi-speaking area of Berar should be endowed with a prosperous and autonomous existence.

An Anomalous Position.

As a sign of responsive resentment some C. P. members have also tabled resolutions requesting separation from Berar. "If Berar does not want us and complains that Berar money is being spent on poor C. P.," they want to say "let us, poor as we are, shift for ourselves as a separate linguistic and political unit". Covetous eyes are cast on some adjoining districts of the United Provinces, and at least one rich neighbouring district of Behar, the incorporation of which in a remodelled Central Provinces will make it financially and politically a real stable unit, where the dominant language will be Hindi, just as in separated Berar it will be Marathi. The present position of Berar, as was clearly brought out in the discussions of the Berar Legislative Committee was hopelessly anomalous. It was in the eyes of the overwhelming majority of Beraris "stolen goods" from the Nizam. It was governed by three separate laws, a fact to which the present Governor of the C. P., in his capacity as Agent in Berar for the Governor General of India, made a very pointed reference in opening the proceedings of the first Legislative Committee that Berar had the good fortune to witness in session. The Beraris, a homogenous people, have always felt that it was a cruel sort of political combination that they should be tackled on to C. P. proper, be governed by the laws enacted in the C. P. Council, by the rulings of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and by any such special laws which then our Legislative Committee might make. The authorities were in no great hurry to call into session that Committee which is the real Legislative Council of Berar, and it was only after great pressure from Berar leaders of high social and political status that the Committee met for the first time in July last.

A just Demand.

Under the "Reformed" Councils Berar had the rare good fortune to see that one of the cleverest and most experienced of I. C. S. men, who had spent almost the whole of his official life in Berar had risen to be Governor of C. P. and Berar, and that the Home Member was a distinguished Indian lawyer also from Berar. The interests of Berar were carefully watched over, but the practical result, none-the-less, was that the Beraris complained that in the allocation of expenditure between Berar and C. P., it was Berar which suffered. According to the Sim Settlement, the allotment of expenditure was 40 p.c. for Berar and 60 p.c. to C. P. In practice Berar found that the most urgent needs of Berar were being starved. Instead of 40 p.c., Berar obtained in 1923-24 only 29 p.c. In the next near the case was worse. It obtained only 27 p.c. It was only as the result of repeated remonstrances from the Berar member, in the C. P. Legislature that in 1925-26 the old 29 p.c. was restored. Naturally the Berari who finds the 40 p.c. turn out into a very nebulous ideal, is keen on leaving the Central Provinces to shift for themselves.

On Congress Lines.

The result has been that there is acute discontent in both the administrative groups of the ill-mated Province of C. P. and Berar. If the redistribution of administrative units in India is to take place on the linguistic lines advocated by the Congress, as it ought to take place very soon, Berar has a right to lead in the process of healthy reform. It can demand an enlarged area able enough to support a provincial administration, by the inclusion naturally of the Marathi-speaking portion of the C. P., and an adjacent district from Maharashtra. Its efforts will be watched with sympathy in all nationalist circles.

Notes of the Day.

Politics and Bootlaces.

Lord Irwin has begun well, at least with epigrams. It was an excellent one he made, when as the guest of the Colonial Institute in London he remarked that with politics as with bootlaces, patience alone would untie knots. So let us be patient; what is wanted is patience, patience, and again patience, until intricate knots like the treatment of Indians in South Africa, the winning of Swaraj by Indians in the teeth of a powerful bureaucracy controlled by the capitalist and other interests of the Empire are unrivalled by the sovereign specific of patience. Patience unties knots, the new Viceroy says, "where short temper and bad language would only confound confusions". What a confusion worse confounded have we in India when instead of bowing down in reverent patience before stupendous follies, like Lloyd's Folly to wit, we use bad language! Lord Irwin will have at least a few "good boys" awaiting him with an address at Apollo Bunder, to whom bad language is unknown except in decrying nationalist movements in the country.

Not The Least Intricate.

We are glad to notice that Lord Irwin does not find the problems of India intricate. He comes to us in an optimistic mood. He is convinced, as they all are when they make speeches in London about the heavy responsibilities of the most valued and also the costliest office under the British Crown, that in future the British people "are pledged to carry out their work in India in partnership with the peoples of India". These are cheerful convictions, but his lordship will soon realise, when he gathers first-hand information, that there are not "peoples" in India but a nation and that the experience of Indians has been that this talk of partnership, which is not new and is always trotted out on due occasions, means in practice "I am the big brother, and you—" well, not exactly the "little one" even, but the "under-dog".

Fair Play.

British public opinion is concentrating on the question whether there should be an increase in the number of seats on the League's Council at the moment Germany is entering the League and the attitude of the Labour and Liberal leaders and their press is definitely against such increase. The Tory Government cannot therefore continue its wobbling attitude in regard to this matter and an indication of what attitude the Baldwin Cabinet ought to take has been given by the "Times", which has now "broken its silence over the proposed reconstitution of the League Council". It is not fair play, the paper says, that sudden and important changes in the League Council should be proposed without consulting Germany, particularly when the effort is likely to be interpreted in the Fatherland as a counterpoise to German influence. We in the East, however, are constrained to ask when the "Times" talks of fair play, whether for a body which claims to be the League of Nations, both European and Asiatic, it is fair play to deny China her right to a permanent seat? Is the League going to remain merely a combination of the Great Powers of Europe?

Much Needed Advice.

Dr. Abdul Rahman, the brilliant leader of the South African Indian deputation, gave the people of this country some much needed advice in the outspoken and vigorous manner characteristic of his utterances. On the eve of his departure to South Africa he addressed a crowded audience in this city on "One Country, One Thought, One Mind" and very few could have remained unresponsive to the stirring appeal of that address. He suggested that we should consider very seriously at the present juncture whether we were progressing towards political unity or drifting away into chaos. He urged the abolition of communal representation and the caste system, both of which, he emphatically declared, stood in the way of our progress. As regards caste, its barriers are breaking away, but as regards the pernicious poison of communal representation can we say that we are all making stupendous efforts in the country to get rid of it? On the contrary sectarian organisations have risen founded on a frankly religious basis, which want to pursue political ends from a sectarian view-point. In South Africa Dr. Abdul Rahman represents a constituency in which there are 60 p.c. Europeans and Christians and 40 p.c. Muslims. In India we allow a Dyarchy to exist which makes this impossible.

Ill-Judged and Hasty.

The decision of the Bombay Legislative Council refusing the grant to the pottery section of the School of Art has been hasty and ill-judged. The criticism against the activities of that section has not been rightly appreciated. The place of the section having for long remained undefined and more or less unrelated with the other activities in the School, there was naturally a tendency to misspend the funds granted for its work. This was particularly evident when it began manufacturing acid jars on a commercial basis. It ought to have been stopped. But the rejection of the grant will affect the other art activities in the School. It should be realised that the pottery section contains a laboratory and plant useful for the casting necessary for the students in the modelling class; the section also affords practical training to students in mural painting and if it is more definitely related to the other activities in the School and restricted to distinct artistic work, it will provide an important and necessary facility to the students and the School. The money already invested in the laboratory, plant and equipment should not be thrown away, much less so utilised as to affect adversely the tuition and work in the other sections of the School. The facilities for tuition and work in the School are at the present time none too elaborate or enviable. They should not be reduced still further. If art is still considered not important enough to get what it should have, it should not be robbed of what little it possesses.

BRITAIN AND LEAGUE.

WANTED A FREE HAND.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT.

LABOUR PARTY DISSATISFIED.

Sir A. Chamberlain speaking on Mr. Baldwin's motion of adjournment to discuss the League Council issue emphasised at the outset his consciousness of the delicacy of the occasion. The forthcoming meeting of the League had aroused so much interest and anxiety in Britain and abroad that government felt it right that the statement should be made before their representative left for Geneva. He hoped to give satisfaction to the House without increasing anybody else's difficulties. He hoped the House itself would be mindful of the situation and careful in what it said of the susceptibilities of other powers

CLOSE TO HIS HEART.

Sir A. Chamberlain pointed out that the meeting at Geneva was two-fold, firstly ordinary, quarterly meeting of the Council and seconly extraordinary session of the Assembly called in consequence of Germany's application to join the League. He and Lord Cecil were the principal delegates of Britain.

In this connection he dwelt on his affection for the League as evidenced by the fact that he had attended every meeting of the Council since he became the Foreign Secretary. The League was very close to his heart and he hoped that during his tenure at the Foreign Office he would carry the general sentiment of the nation with him. He confessed that not without great anxiety had he watched the progress of the international controversy that had arisen over this question. Representatives of different nations met at Geneva inspired by feelings, traditions and interests of their own countries but if the League was to grow in influence and power as he was happy to think it had grown more rapidly of late, they must, as M. Briand had said not merely speak their own language but the language of Europe and indeed of the whole world.

Sir A. Chamberlain thought that this view point was neglected in much of the controversy carried on in the press in different countries but he was encouraged in hope for better things from the moderation of statements made by the presentatives of the nations most closely concerned. He instanced in this connection the speeches of Dr. Luther, M. Briand, Skrzynski, and Vandervelde all evidencing same sense of difficulty and delicacy of the situation which was a proof of the same moderation in the outlook and earnest desire to arrive at an agreement acceptable to all.

The Government shared the widely felt regret that those large issues as regards the composition of the Council had arisen on this occasion. "We did not raise it and we did not instigate anyone to raise it this time." He did not say it was the fault of anybody. He thought it was inevitable and referred to the frequency with which the question of the composition of the Council had come up before the Assembly pointing out that the main claims now advanced were not raised now for the first time. It was natural that those who cherished claims which were put off on account of momentary inexpediency in changing the composition of the Council should renew their claims when the question appeared on agenda owing to the entry of the new nation.

CAUSE OF ANXIETY.

If he rightly understood the cause of anxiety of the British nation, it was not that we were opposed to a change in the Council or addition thereto, not that we desired *a priori* to reject the particular claim without discussion but it was due to a surprise at the opening of the question now and the fear lest the opening of the question should endanger the results of Locarno. Perhaps especially the sense that there was something in the air which was not reaped unfair play. (Some Conservative cheers and loud Labour cheers). Something of which one power might rightly complain, something which was repugnant to the spirit of game as we were accustomed to play it in the state affairs as in other activities of life (some Conservative cheers).

GUIDING PRINCIPLE.

Sir A. Chamberlain recalled the recent speech of Dr. Stresemann in which he had mentioned that the portrait of Castlereagh hung in the Foreign Office room when the Locarno Treaty was signed. Dr. Stresemann rightly inferred therefrom that Castlereagh's post-Napoleonic policy still guided the British Government which was using the League of Nations as an instrument as Castlereagh had used the Conference of Powers. That policy was to protect the world from the repetition of evils from which it has suffered and dangers from which it had just escaped and simultaneously welcome back yesterday's enemy to the concert of nations to work towards reconciliation, friendship and cordiality.

The guiding principle of the British representatives at Geneva must therefore, be that they should not be a party to anything endangering the success of Locarno or rendering impossible for Germany at the last moment to enter the League.

As regards the composition of the Council Sir A. Chamberlain remarked that there were as many different opinions as there were members of the League. It was impossible to say how these differing opinions could be reconciled. There would be little change of agreement if the only machinery for solution were the exchange of diplomatic notes. The very object of the creation of the League was to afford an opportunity for personal intercourse with a view to seeing and finding methods of solution which would never emerge from a controversial writing.

Sir A. Chamberlain added, "One solution Britain will not countenance under any circumstances. It will not be a party to recreating in the Council camps of opposing forces which was the curse of Europe before the war." Moreover, any such attempt is futile since one vote more or less is useless in a Council where unanimity is necessary on all essential matters. Sir A. Chamberlain dealt with the arguments in favour of the abolition of the need for unanimity and expressed the opinion that, while on most exceptional occasions the majority decisions might be desirable, he favoured unanimity to prevent intrigue and prevent the Council from being denatured for the purpose of creating a majority to obtain a particular decision.

GROWING IMPATIENCE.

Sir A. Chamberlain doubted whether any one who ever represented Britain was prepared to assert that the Council would always retain its original form. Impatience with the Assembly and with settled re-election of some temporary members had been growing. The question was essentially one for common discussion and solution which would be an outcome of an interchange of ideas and free play of thought. But the membership of the Council should be kept within manageable bounds. It was equally important that the Council should be sufficiently numerous to make it fairly representative of the whole body of the states of the League but an increase in the permanent seats must be scrupulously examined. He said Britain had not taken the position that it was impossible to increase permanent seats except on the entry of Germany, United States or Russa. He recalled a private meeting of the Council four years ago at which Britain supported the claim of Spain. He saw that nothing had happened since to make the Government change its attitude regarding that claim in principle. (Opposition cries of Oh!). Though time when claim should be pressed was different question with which he was dealing was not.

Sir A. Chamberlain dwelt on the merits of increasing non-permanent seats and proceeded to refer to the jealousy with which permanent additions ought to be made but reiterated that they were not prepared to say *a priori* that no such claim could be admitted under any circumstances whatsoever.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald intervened and asked if Sir A. Chamberlain meant that no such claim could be admitted in March.

Sir A. Chamberlain replied: No, adding that Government would have preferred that further questions were not raised at present but if the way to peace was found by a common agreement for particular admission they certainly would not oppose or reject that admission on the ground that they would have preferred to discuss the question in September. (Labour cries of Oh.)

Sir A. Chamberlain mentioned that the German Ambassador had to-day communicated his anxious wish to see him as his Government desired to meet representatives of powers (a Locarno conversation) before the opening of the Council. Sir A. Chamberlain gladly concurred and said he reminded the Ambassador that a fortnight ago Sir A. Chamberlain had communicated to the German Government his earnest hope that they would meet at Geneva before decisions were taken.

FRUITS OF LOCARNO.

Mr. Lloyd George interposed with a query whether that meant that Britain would oppose the addition of a member in the event of the absence of an agreement between all parties of which Germany was one.

Sir A. Chamberlain replied that he was not prepared to go beyond a statement he had made (Ministerial cheers and ironical Labour Ohs). After a full consideration the Government felt it was for Britain an essential principle that the fruits of Locarno should be reached and that nothing should be done to prevent Germany from entering the League.

MAKE RECONCILIATION POSSIBLE.

If he pleaded to his country to allow their representative some latitude in discussions it was because he wanted to stretch out his hands to others and see them stretch their hands to him, not to have his hand stied so that his friendiest gestures were futile. He cited the speech of Vandervelde that Belgian delegates would be unfettered.

Sir A. Chamberlain said Vandervelde had indicated his general attitude. (Labour cries: Why don't you? He was quite frank.) Sir A. Chamberdain concluded by appealing to the House to leave him free to meet his friends and colleagues in the great Council of Nations to seek a solution not by renewing and prolonging the difficulties, not by re creating and increasing suspicion, but by making the meeting another step in the progress towards reconciliation and appeasement. (Ministerial cheers).

DOCTRINE OF FREE HAND.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was frankly dissatisfied with the statement which lacked th erealistic detail. He was not disquieted by the spontaneous uprising of certain countries claiming permanent seats but because those countries had been encouraged daily to go on. He declared that the Government had allowed Poland to pursue her enquiries and and approach the Government after the Government while Britain stood by apparently without any opinions. "We are now told that on account of a delicate and difficult situation which has arisen by those claims being carried to a point which involves the honour of nations making them that it is inexpedient and wrong of the House to tie Sir A. Chamberlain's hands—that situation which House has a perfect right to reject." (Labour cheers). This was not the question of party feeling. He never knew an issue or situation on which the nation was so united. "We can run this doctrine of free hand bit too far."

He asked what was the degree of Sir A. Chamberlain's freedom. Was he to be free in relation to any pledge or promise he had

(Continued on next page).

GREAT INJUSTICE

HOW FAST WAS BROKEN

MAULANA'S GOOD OFFICES

RANGOON, Mar. 4.

Maulana Shaukat Ali has sent the following telegram with regard to the termination of the hunger strike of the Bengal detenues:—

Mandalay, 4th March:—Waiting till 10 a.m. for messages from Calcutta I went to Maymyo and returned at 9 p.m. Telegrams from Messrs. Sen Gupta, Das Gupta, Sarat Bose, Congress Committee and Swaraj Party authorising me to ask the detenues to cease their strike were received. I immediately motored to the Superintendent of Jail who accompanied me and we showed the telegrams to the detenues Messrs. Subbash Chandra Bose and others. They had also received direct messages through the Superintendent. They still appeared obdurate, but at last wanted time to consider and give a final answer. Next morning at 9 in the morning I saw them and though irritated and weak I persuaded them to carry out their promise. They gave me two memoranda, one containing their grievances and the second giving the reasons why though were still unconvinced. They had decided to obey the orders of their leaders.

After bathing and performing their pujas they took some orange juice and grapes. Both Captain Smith and myself also took tea with them. The Superintendent of the jail and his suberdinates have been most considerate. Considering the sufferings of their long detention, the temper and spirit of all Subash Chandra Bose and others, was commendable. The contents of the two memoranda I could give from memory, but prefer waiting for the original, which I hope to get to-day after receiving permission from the Inspector-General of Prisons. He wired to me that the Insein detenues were receiving, the same treatment and that they have also broken the fast. I will publish the two memoranda later as soon as they are received.

A GREAT INJUSTICE.

I cannot help but say that the Government of Bengal were doing great injustice and wrong by keeping them confined for such a long and indefinite period. I saw determination and death in their faces and with all my persuasion strongly supported by messages of friends and leaders just managed with great difficulty to make them change their minds. The call of the Motherland and friends was obeyed and eleven precious lives saved. I would like all leaders to impress Government that the untimely death of these patriotic young men will make the work of future peace impossible. Their release is long overdue and should be offered now.—A. P.

MANDALAY RIOT PRISONERS

"MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE."

RANGOON, March 3.

At the Burma Council to-day a resolution moved by U Pu, Home Ruler recommended Government to forthwith release the Mandalay Riot Case prisoners. He said those prisoners were peaceful and law-abiding citizens. None of them had any intention of rebelling against Government. It was true that the courts had decided against them, but there was such a thing as miscarriage of justice. L. K. Mitter sympathised with the mover and suggested a memorial.

U. Kyaw Dun suggested an appeal for clemency admitting the fault. Mr. De Glanville, opposing the resolution, pointed out that the resolution amounted to interference with the course of justice. He also suggested submission of memorial. Mr. Brander, Chief Secretary said the prerogative of mercy should be left to the representative of the King. Government could when time came reconsider the case. Prisoners were not ignorant men.

U. Pu, replying, pointed out that a memorial had been presented, but Government was indifferent to it.

The debate was adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

MOTION FOR RELEASE LOST IN COUNCIL.

RANGOON, Mar. 4.

The debate on the resolution for the release of Mandalay riot prisoners was continued this morning in the Burma Legislative Council. The motion was lost in division by a large majority.

The next resolution recommended Government that immediate steps be taken to open land mortgage banks in the province with a capital of not less than ten lakhs of rupees as an experiment. The mover U. Lu Gyi, Home Ruler, in concluding expressed that he was prepared to withdraw if the bill were introduced next session.

The Finance Member pointed out that the Government of India considered land mortgage banking a Central subject. So it would take a little more time to approach the Secretary of State to provincialise it. He could not give the assurance that the bill would be introduced next session, but Government would persevere till the bill was brought before the Council. Replying to the mover the Finance Member said it might be possible that the bill would be brought before the Council this time next year. The mover then withdrew the resolution.

The next resolution recommending the appointment of a committee to reconsider the land policy was being discussed, when the Council adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

SWARAJIST WALK OUT

WHAT SHOULD MR. PATEL DO?

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE DISCUSSIONS.

DELHI, Mar. 5.

The Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee meets this afternoon when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Moulana Mahomed Ali, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. K. Santanam will be present. The agenda of the All-India Congress Committee will be discussed with particular reference to the future programme of the Swarajists.

It is understood that two items which will engage full consideration relate to Mr. Patel's Presidentship of the Assembly and Pandit Motilal's membership of the Skeen Committee. There is a general impression in the Swarajist Circles that Mr. Patel should not be asked to resign the presidentship when the walk out of the Swarajists takes place.

More than twenty formal business items remain to be disposed of by the Working Committee including the question of the condition of returned immigrants and political sufferers and the financial help to the Congress Volunteer Organisation.—A. P.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

SWARAJISTS NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN BUDGET DISCUSSION

DELHI, March 5.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has instructed the Swarajist members of the Council of State not to participate in the Budget discussion to-morrow.—A. P.

S. AFRICAN QUESTION IN ASSEMBLY.

WHAT SWARAJISTS WILL DO

DELHI, March 5.

Pandit Motilal Nehru in a statement says:—"My attention has been drawn to an interview given by Dr. Abdur Rahman to the Associated Press on the eve of his departure for South Africa. Dr. Abdur Rahman is reported to have said that Swarajists had promised to attend the Assembly for the purpose of taking part in the debate on the South African question even if it took place after they walk out. If Dr. Abdur Rahman was referring to the conversation he had with me he has thoroughly misunderstood me. What I told him was that the South African question was a non-contentious one, that the resolution would be carried even without the vote of the Swarajists, but that if on the report of the Select Committee a situation arose which demanded their presence in the House there would be no difficulty in obtaining permission of the Special Committee constituted under the Cawnpore Congress resolution to attend."—A. P.

SKEEN COMMITTEE.

PANDIT MOTILAL RESOLVED TO RESIGN MEMBERSHIP.

DELHI, March 5.

It is understood that Pandit Motilal Nehru at a recent meeting of the Swaraj Party informed the members that for his part he had resolved to resign the membership of the Skeen Committee.—A. P.

INDEPENDENTS' INDEPENDENCE.

DELHI, March 5.

The Independent Party met this afternoon and decided tentatively to discuss the demands for grants on merits irrespective of the Swarajist attitude. They would, however, be prepared to vote down entirely the demand under "Executive Council." It also transpires that the Independent Party yesterday had not taken final decision for assuming silence, but had decided to defer it till lunch hour, but found that as the discussion concluded before lunch the necessity for final decision did not arise.—A. P.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

Madrid.—A communique says:—A message from Morocco states that the enemy strongly attacked this evening the Beniosmar heights in the Tetuan Sector, but they were repulsed after a sharp encounter by a column mainly formed from the Foreign Legion and commanded by General Millanastray who was wounded. Aeroplanes co-operated actively in the attack. There were fifty Spanish casualties.—Reuter.

Sir Francis Humphreys, British Minister in Kabul, is contemplating a short visit to India and is due to arrive in Delhi next Tuesday to discuss with the Government of India, various matters of interests bearing on Afghanistans' relations with this country.

Mr. James Lennox, a Director of Duncan Bros. died in Calcutta on Wednesday after a serious operation.

Sir George Rainey, President, Tariff Board, is proceeding on leave. Mr. Ginwalla will act as President of the Board while Mr. Noyce will act as Member.

Swami Shradhananda has been elected Chairman of the Dalidra Uddar Sabha (Untouchable Conference).

GLORIOUS BURDEN

VICEROYALTY OF INDIA.

TRIBUTES TO LORD IRWIN

LONDON, Mar. 4.

Lord Irwin was the guest of the Colonial Institute at farewell luneh, Lord Fitzalan presiding. 200 persons were present including the Earl of Meath, the Marquess of Aberdeen Lord Emmott, Lord Glendyne, Sir Atul and Lady Chatterjee, Sir Francis Younghusband, Sir Reginald Wingate and Sir Benjamin Robertson.

A GLORIOUS BURDEN.

Proposing the toast of the guest Lord Fitzalan described the Viceroyalty as a most glorious burden that could fall on any subject of the King. He said without hesitation "in Lord Irwin we have the right man." (applause). He paid a tribute to Lord Irwin's uprightness, conscienciousness and courage and believed he would act up to the "terribly responsible duties."

Lord Irwin responding pointed out that great public affairs often competed for attention unequally with football, murder and similar things. This was often true of the British attitude towards the Empire which was accepted like the sun and the moon. The British were often puzzled at the position in India finding that the reforms which they expected to lead to peace were only criticised.

The Britisher under such conditions turned away to mind his own business and left the solution of the difficulty to others. Lord Irwin regarded this as a dangerous attitude and added that all portions of the Empire had their own problems all depending on health and welfare of the British Commonwealth. Many of them were most obstinate but the solution could often be found in the patient understanding for with polities, as with bootlaces, patience alone would untie the knots where short temper and bad language would only confound confusions. The problems of India were not the least intricate. They demanded courage and goodwill of all interested. India's history was mainly directed by Britishers who had given time, means, health and often lives.

PLEDGE TO INDIA.

"In future we are pledged to carry on our work in India in partnership with peoples of India. Partnership will bring its own difficulties. Nevertheless we are convinced that in India's future Britishers and Indians have both vital contribution to make, demanding on the part of Britain interest and knowledge. Interest without knowledge seldom brought great Illumination or public profit."

The prospect of contented India within the British Empire was British no less than the Indian interest and on its achievements in great parts depended relations which their children's children would see existing between civilisations of the East and the West.—Reuter.

SUSPENSION OF M. P.

DISREGARD OF SPEAKER'S ADMONITIONS.

LONDON, March 4.

In the House of Commons a crowded house and packed galleries assembled in anticipation of a keenly awaited statement on the League Council had a preliminary thrill at the question time resulting in the suspension of Mr. Neil McLean who, dissatisfied with the answer of the Minister of Pensions to question persisted in asking supplementary questions diregarding the Speaker's admonitions. Sir W. Joynson-Hiaks moved for his suspension which was carried by 151 votes to 49.

At the conclusion of the Commons debate the opposition challenged the division on the motion of adjournment which was defeated by 224 votes to 124, which is tantamount to the pro-government majority of hundred.—Reuter.

LADY WILSON'S HEALTH.

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT.

BOMBAY, March 5.

The Associated Press of India learns that the condition of Lady Wilson shows slight improvement to-day.—A. P.

ARREST OF COMMUNISTS.

LONDON, Mar. 4.

Warsaw.—The political police have arrested over 40 Communists whose activity "on behalf of the neighbouring power" is stated to have been clearly established. It appears that the arrested persons had incited unemployed persons to riot but without success.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay received the Begum of Manawadar at Government House, Bombay, yesterday.

The Governor of Bombay unveiled the bust of the King at the Town Hall yesterday.

The Governor of Bombay visited the Experimental Playground at Mastan Shah Bag yesterday.

The Governor of Bombay dined with the Hon. the Chief Justice and Lady Macleod at the Willingdon Sports Club yesterday.

Governor-General in Council has appointed Hon. Mr. Justice Gregory, Barrister-at-Law, at present an additional judge of the Calcutta High Court to act as judge of that court vice Hon. Mr. Justice H.G. Pearson, Bar-at-Law, granted leave from 12th March up to 26th August 1926.

INDORE AFFAIRS

NEW MAHARAJAH'S CORONATION

RULE BY CABINET

ALLAHABAD, March 3.

An Indore message states that the Coronation ceremony of the new Maharaja will take place on the 11th instant. The administration of the State until further orders will be carried on by a Cabinet under the supervision and with the advice of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The new Cabinet will consist of five members.—A. P.

FRENCH FINANCE BILL.

PROGRESSING AT SNAIL'S PACE IN CHAMBER.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

Paris.—M. Briand's hope that the Finance Bill will be passed by both the Houses of Parliament before he leaves for Geneva on 6th March is likely to be disappointed unless the Chamber speeds up matters. The debate is at present proceeding at snail's pace. There are 66 Articles and the present rate of voting is one that every two hours Deputies are persisting in moving unessential amendments most of which have no chance of adoption. According to the Reporter General every day's delay will cost the State twenty million francs.—Reuter.

REFORMS IN BARODA.

SUBJECTS DEMAND FULL RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

BARODA, March 4.

The fifth session of the Baroda State Subjects' Conference passed resolutions demanding further instalment of constitutional reforms. The Conference unanimously adopted the attainment of full responsible Government as its creed. The resolution on constitutional reforms asked the Government to reconstitute the present Legislative Council so as to make it a thoroughly representative body. For this purpose the Conference suggested its own scheme which lays down that every Taluka should be asked to return one member each, that the system of direct representation should be introduced, that the Council should be dissolved after three years, that no Bill should be codified as law without its previous sanction, that the voice of this Council should prevail in all matters and its decisions should be binding on the Government, that the Maharaja should have power of veto, that the annual Budget should be placed before and passed by the Council, and the members should have a right to move adjournment motion to draw the attention of the Government to an urgent matter of public importance. The Conference also protested against the increase in school and court fees and requested the authorities to reduce them.—A. P.

BENGAL RESPONSIVISTS.

"BENGALEE" TO BE THEIR ORGAN.

CALCUTTA, March 3.

The split in the ranks of the Independents in the Bengal Council consequent on the censure motion on the President is followed by an interesting political development. Mr. B. Chakravarti, the leader of the Independents, who voted with Government on the resolution, and other leaders who believe in constructive work and responsive co-operation are launching a strong campaign in pursuance of the policy to educate the electorate.

The "Bengalee" will be controlled in future by this party and will be edited by Mr. Chakravarti who will be assisted in this work by prominent politicians who were Congressmen before the Congress was captured by the Non-Co-operation Party.—A. P.

ANTIQUARIAN FINDS IN SIND

PROTEST AGAINST TRANSFER.

POONA, March 4.

The Bharat Itihasa Samshodhak Mandal, Poona, has passed the following resolution:—"We, the members of the Managing Committee, strongly protest against any transfer of antiquarian finds in Sind either originals or duplicates to any place in India on any condition whatsoever and urge the Government of India to take immediately all necessary steps to guard the claims of Indian scholars and historical research societies and museums.—A. P.

Flight Lieutenant Oliver says "The Daily Gazette" left Chalbar on Wednesday morning to fly to Bunder Abbas. Nothing however was heard of his progress upto midnight. On Thursday morning comes the news that he was forced to descend through an engine failure between Surag and Sadaich about 70 miles east of Jask. Oliver has now abandoned his flight and intends to return to Karachi.—A.P.

The services of Mr. Tonkinson, Joint Secretary, Home Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Burma Government from 27th March.

The Governor-General has, it is understood, accorded his sanction to the introduction of a Bill by Maung Tok Kyi, a member from Burma, for the restoration of Boodh Gaya temple to Buddhists.

A communique says 5th June will be a public holiday in celebration of His Majesty the King-Emperor's birthday.

ASSAULT ON SELF-RESPECT.

BAR AGAINST INDIANS.

RESERVATIONS OF I. M. S. SEATS.

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed its sitting on Friday, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

After question time, the Minister for Education's demand for Rs. 189,80,387 for education was granted.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav made a demand for Rs. 45,68,000 for Medical (Transferred.)

Mr. S. S. Deo moved the omission of a grant of Rs. 8,810 being the pay, etc., of Dr. Watts who had permanently joined Government service, after leaving Women's Medical Service; the provision was for her leave salary during her absence on leave in 1923-24.

The motion was lost.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S ESTABLISHMENT.

Dr M. K. Dixit moved the omission of Rs. 43,913, being the establishment charges of the Surgeon-General to Government of Bombay. He said this motion was a sort of protest against the policy of Government of Bombay in entrusting the Medical Services to the Surgeon-General. His salary could not be touched by the Council since it was non-votable and the only way of touching him was by deleting his establishment. He might have discharged his military duties properly, and might have been a clever Surgeon in his own way, and in his own time, but that did not follow that he was a fit person to administer and organise medical relief in this Presidency. As far as village medical relief was concerned it was very poor and disgraceful. A large number of villagers were left without any relief, and many of them were dying on that account. Some three years ago a move was made in this direction by the Surgeon-General for giving medical relief to the villagers.

They had received some circulars with reference to starting some medical relief institutions about three years ago, but nothing had been done in the matter since that time. They wanted an officer who was well in touch with the sentiments of the people and who could move from village to village and organise medical relief. In the towns medical relief could be had without difficulty, but what was wanted was the organisation of village medical relief, and the Surgeon-General was not the man for it, as there were better qualified men for the purpose.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai, supporting, said the Surgeon General was not the best man for organising village medical relief.

WANTED AN INDIAN EXPERT.

Dr. M. B. Velkar, supporting, said as far as village medical relief was concerned the Surgeon-General was not the officer for it, and they wanted an Indian expert to be placed at the head of this deaprtment. I. M. S. was for the purpose of organising and administering hospitals, but this particular work of village relief could be done better by Indians.

Dr. M. M. Mehta said this was a protest on their part against the Government and the I. M. S. 200 of whose officers were to be provided for in Bombay Presidency. He did not know why they should not have more competent people, who were more conversant with the lives of people to be appointed in these places. The Surgeon-General had to manage a very big department and he was unable to do anything for village relief. Generally he examined the hospitals and the surgical instruments, but never got himself into touch with medical practitioners. He himself had never seen the face of that gentleman in Surat, and that officer could not be in touch with the sentiments of the people to manage the department efficiently for he ought to be, for that purpose, in sympathy with the feelings of the people.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan supported while Mr. Pahalajani opposed it.

Mr. R. D. Shinde said that was the only way they could make their constitutional protest against the system.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye wanted to strengthen the hands of the Minister when he had to discuss the question with the Government of India. The Lee Commission had made certain recommendations, most of which were opposed by the public and yet they were accepted by the Government of India because they were advantageous to European officers. But the Commission's recommendations about Medical Services were not accepted because they were acceptable to Indian public and favourable to Indians.

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

MINISTER DEFENDS GOVERNMENT POLICY.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav said the question had been raised as to why the Surgeon-General's appointment was in the hands of the Government of India since it was a transferred subject, for which the Minister was responsible to the Council. Since 1921 he had tried to bring this department more and more under popular control and he had always found the Surgeon-General amenable to the discipline and orders of Government. They had a large percentage of Indian officers now and the process of Indianisation was being continued. It was now more economical to have military officers in civil employ as a kind of reserve. It was impossible to have complete separation of military and civil departments owing to the cost involved and he assured the Council that Indian Ministers were always sympathetic towards Indian aspirations, and they would not betray their interests. But they had to consider the rights and privileges of the existing officers, and after their retirement room would be made for Indians. About Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine he said while the Surgeon-General was very sympathetic towards them the Bombay Medical Council was not so very sympathetic and doctors in Western system of medicine dared not take them up because their names would be struck off the register. It was, therefore, for Indian doctors to take up the cause of these Indian systems, and he relied upon the members of the Legislative Council to prove that Indian systems were not inferior to Western system.

The motion was withdrawn.

PLEA FOR INDIANISATION.

Dr. Dixit then moved the omission of Rs. 4,390, being the pay of establishment of district medical officers. He said there were a large number of I. M. S. officers who were occupying all the best posts in the Service; while there were highly trained and qualified Indians with foreign degrees it was a pity that these prize posts should be occupied by I. M. S. men. It was time for them to raise their protest against the system. They could have men in civil employ and they could be transferred to military service during war time, as if that were done the expense would be very much less than at present.

Dr. M. M. Mehta said what had been done in England could be done in India. These Civil Surgeons in the mofussil were transferred from time to time from their posts and patients under their treatment necessarily suffered. There were able civilians able to take charge of these hospitals, and their whole protest was against the appointment of 200 I. M. S. men in India for the purpose of helping Europeans as against Indians.

Khan Saheb Mansuri opposed.

Dr. M. B. Velker could not understand why Indians should not be employed to work these hospitals when experienced men in increasing numbers wee arvailable for the purpose. He did not know why the children of the soil should not be denied an opportunity of getting more experience in the hospitals for the benefit of the people.

Dr. Dixit, replying, said he was unable to understand Dr. Mansuri's opposition since he had passed from the Ahmedabad Medical School as a Sub-Assistant Surgeon many years ago, and was now dealing in cotton waste and not working as a doctor. (Laughter.)

Mr. B. V. Jadhav said more and more posts in the mofussil were made available to Indians from day to day.

The motion was withdrawn.

ORTHOPAEDIC MECHANIC.

Dr. M. K. Dixit then moved the omission of an item of Rs. 7,000 for the salary of the Orthopaedic Mechanic, Capt. Collender. He complained that since the officer was not moving about in the districts to do his work properly, the appointment was not justified.

Dr. M. B. Velker said the person under discussion was a retired officer, and whenever Government wanted to appoint a particular person he was brought forward as an expert.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav said the officer's expert knowledge was of great use to Government. The Council had sanctioned a grant of Rs. 10,000 which had been distributed over 28 different hospitals for the purpose of artificial limbs.

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed wanted to know the qualifications of this officer, and if he had no medical qualifications, then he was a quack.

Mr. A. Master gave details of Capt. Collender's qualifications and said he had experience in making artificial limbs, and was appointed as technical expert by the Government of India.

The motion was lost only 33 voting for it and 42 against.

PROTEST AGAINST RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved a reduction of Rs. 1,000 in the total estimates for District Medical officers. He said he wanted to raise a protest against the circular issued by the Government of India that out of 298 I. M. S. officers 236 should be reserved for Europeans in order to provide for the needs of the military and the European officials and their families in the mofussil. He wanted the Minister to explain whether he had raised his voice of protest against the circular. They must protest against this racial distinction and it was the first time that the Government of India and the Provincial Government had issued such a circular. If the Minister said that the matter was adopted over his head, then he should resign his post. This was a question which concerned their self-respect and their honour as Indians, and they were keeping back Indians not because they were illiterate or less qualified.

Dr. M. B. Velker protested against the racial discrimination contained in the circular.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, supporting, said he was surprised that in their own country there should be a bar raised against Indians. They could not accept the proposition that in every town wherever there were Europeans there should be an European doctor to treat them and that Indians should demand for an Indian doctor. The circular was an outrageous one and they must express their opinion in a most emphatic manner.

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed said it was a matter of the self-respect of Indians. In this Presidency the feelings between Indians and Europeans were not so bad and he was sure there were Englishmen who would like to be treated by Indians. He protested strongly against the whole circular.

Dr. M. K. Dixit said no racial distinctions should be observed in the medical profession, and while in England he had operated on many English children without anybody complaining about it. But the whole idea underlying the circular was the buttressing of the Steel Frame.

Mr. A. Master said Europeans in this country asked that so far as possible they and their women-folk should be treated by European doctors.

Mr. C. M. Saptarshi supported the motion.

MR. COWASJI JEHANGIR'S DEFENCE.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said the Lee Commission had recommended that wherever there were large centres of Europeans all over the country there should be Europeans to treat them, and for that purposes they recommended that a certain number of European Civil Surgeons should be appointed. He agreed that it was not the colour, but the qualifications of a doctor that should matter and must be accepted as the criterion. His own personal opinion was that it was not the colour they had to look to, but the skill. That was his personal opinion and he was not in the habit of saying one thing in the Council and another to his friends. But the Government of Bombay were ordered by the Government of India to submit the names of such centres, and they had to do it. The Bombay Government was not responsible for the matter and he wanted to impress that point upon them. The proper place for agitating the question was outside the Council, and the Government would be prepared to communicate to the Government of India the views of the Council.

Mr. A. N. Surve said the colour of skin of a man should not be the criterion of his skill or ability. Were they to be guided by the recommendations of the Lee Commission, or the proclamation of Queen Victoria the Good?

Mr. S. S. Deo wanted to make one point clear, and it was that this was not a vote of censure against the Minister. He hoped it would be carried by the Council. The circular was one which reflects on their self-respect, and he was prepared to move a vote of confidence in the Minister immediately this motion was carried.

At this stage the Council then adjourned.

QUESTION IN COUNCIL.

BACK BAY FILLING.

In reply to Mr. Lalji Naranji who asked whether it is a fact that the filling in of the Back Bay by the dredger has been a failure; and if so, whether the Development Department will invite tenders to bring in the materials for filling purposes from Kandivli instead of using the dredged material?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir stated that the dredgers will continue to work, but material will also be brought from Kandivli in order to expedite reclamation and obtain revenue from sales of land at an earlier date.

SUBURBAN WATER SUPPLY.

In reply to a question put by Mr. Lalji Naranji Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said the estimated cost of the water supply schemes for Santa Cruz—Juhu and Andheri are Rs. 2,02,499 and Rs. 1,55,530 and the revenue derived from the schemes up-to-end of December 1925 amount to Rs. 98,427 and Rs. 12,948 respectively.

KURLA-TROMBAY RAILWAY.

In reply to a question put by Mr. Lalji Naranji, the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said the total cost of the Kurla-Trombay Railway to the end of December 1925, exclusive of the cost of land, amounts to Rs. 5,00,670.

GOVERNMENT PEONS.

In reply to Mr. N. E. Navle who wanted to know what steps Government have taken to carry out the recommendation made in the resolution of Mr. Bole, about the revision of the scale of pay of *patteewalas* in all Government departments in Bombay, which was adopted by the Council in the last Bombay session?

Sir Henry Lawrence said the question was being considered by Government.

Mr. S. K. Bole wanted to know whether any bonus was paid for overtime work done during the session of the Council by the peons attached to the office of the Bombay Legislative Council and whether it is discontinued now and, if so, why?

Sir Henry Lawrence replied that a small bonus was paid for heavier work involved, but it was discontinued "as the practice of granting extra remuneration was considered by Government to be objectionable."

ALLOWANCES DRAWN BY SWARAJISTS.

Mr. S. K. Bole asked:—Will Government be pleased to state whether the Swaraj Party members and their associates in the Council have drawn any allowance for the days when they took no part in the business of the Council during the last session?

The Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu replied:—Some have and some have not.

THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS AT POONA

Mr. A. N. Surve asked: (a) whether it is a fact that third class passengers are allowed to enter upon the platform of the new railway station at Poona only 5 or 10 minutes before the time fixed for the departure of trains and till that time they are kept out waiting for admission;

(b) whether there is any rule fixing how long before the arrival of trains third class passengers should be allowed to enter the platform?

The Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta replied:—(a) Third class passengers are allowed on the platform for trains starting from Poona as soon as the empty train is backed on to the platform, and for through trains as soon as passengers arriving by the train have left the platform. If passengers are allowed on the platform earlier, confusion is caused through entraining passengers trying to force their way into carriages before detraining passengers have alighted.

Through passenger trains wait at Poona station from 30 to 50 minutes, whilst trains starting from Poona are backed on to the platform usually half an hour before departure time.

(b) There is no fixed rule, but the convenience of the majority of passengers is carefully studied.

RACING IN BOMBAY.

Mr. A. N. Surve asked: Will Government be pleased to state—(a) when the first race was run in the City of Bombay; (b) how many race meetings were held in a year at that time, and also in 1904, 1914 and 1924; (c) what was the annual betting turn over for each of the years mentioned in (b) above?

The Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu replied: (a) The first organized race meeting is believed to have been held in 1809. (b) There is no record of the number of race meetings held in that year. There were 19, 15 and 20 respectively in years 1904, 1914 and 1924. (c) Government has no information.

BUST OF KING EMPEROR.

UNVIELED IN COUNCIL HALL.

On Friday afternoon the Governor unveiled a bronze bust of the King Emperor presented by the Thakore of Amod to the Bombay Legislative Council. In asking the Governor to perform the ceremony the Thakore Saheb said the bust was presented with a view to commemorate the visit of the King to India who, as they knew, took the keenest interest in the public affairs of this country.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The Governor then in the course of his speech said:—

It is certainly particularly appropriate that the Bust of King George V should be placed in the Council Hall used by the first Legislative Council of Bombay since the Reforms were inaugurated, and it is a fact, as you have indicated, Thakore Saheb, that His Majesty takes a very deep and a personal interest in everything which affects the welfare and the advancement, both economic and political, of His Indian Empire. On this subject, I can speak with personal knowledge and with a very lively knowledge of His Majesty's concern for the prosperity and advancement of this country.

This Bust will always be to this Honourable House, whether it is here or in some other Council Hall, a reminder to us of this generation, and to all of generations to come, of the great reign of a great King and Emperor, and will always be looked on with respect and loyal affection, being the Bust of a King Emperor of India in whose reign India has made greater progress than ever before towards the ultimate goal of responsible Government, and under whose guidance India stands to-day, a partner in the great British Empire.

He then unveiled the bronze Bust.

C. P. PRESIDENTSHIP.

SWARAJIST AND LIBERAL CONTEST

NAGPUR, March 4.

At a meeting of the Swarajist Councilors held this evening Mr. Raghuvendra Rao was appointed as the leader of the Swaraj Party in the Council.

Mr. Ravi Shankar Sukla, Swarajist, having declined the offer of presidentship of the C. P. Council, Mr. Y. M. Kale, Swarajist from Berar, has been chosen for presidentship There will be a contest between Rao Bahadur Naidu, Liberal, and Mr. Kale, Swarajist. Nominations will be made to-morrow. It has also been decided to vote budget grants discriminately in the absence of any definite mandate from the All-India Congress Committee. Dr. Khare and others have given notice that the ministers salaries should be fixed at Rs. 2. Absentee members have been telegraphed to be present.—A. P.

TUTICORIN PEARL FISHERY.

TUTICORIN, March 4.

From Monday last the pearl fishing operations are being conducted on Cruzian "par." Though fishing is plentiful oysters contain only very small pearls. Oysters are selling at Rs. 20 per thousand. Earlier arrivals every day are fetching better prices. The general demand for oysters both for local sale and for export continues to be steady. Every one is anxiously awaiting the day when divers will bring up real "pulipundu stuff" which Government have estimated at Rs. 60 per thousand.—A. P.

STATE PRISONER RELEASED.

CALCUTTA, March 5.

Mr. Upendranath Banerjee, a State prisoner, was released from internment yesterday on condition that he would abstain from committing offences under the Indian Arms Act, the Explosive Substances Act, and the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Mr. Kiran Chandra De, also an Ordinance prisoner, has been permitted to live in his native village in Mymensingh under certain restrictions for thirty-five days to enable him to observe mourning and perform *sradh* of his deceased father. Both had been detained in the Alipore Central Jail.—A. P.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, March 5.

The active disturbance from the West has caused nearly general rain in North-east Baluchistan and the Punjab and Kumaon Hills with local rain in South-west Punjab, Kashmir and the North-west Frontier Province. Its southern portion now lies over Central Provinces and is advancing towards North-east India. Rain has fallen locally in Orissa and at a few stations in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal and Coorg.

The chief amounts are:—Khulna one inch; Cuttack two; Montgomery and Multan a quarter; Simla, Fort Sandeman, Chaman and Kalat one and a half; Parachinar three-quarters.

Forecast:—Extension in United Provinces and Bengal.

BOMBAY'S COTTON INDUSTRY.

GOVERNOR'S OPTIMISM.

GRAVE HANDICAP ENDED.

The Governor delivered the following speech at the Bombay Millowners' Association dinner on Thursday:

This is, however, the happiest of all the occasions when I sat at table with the representatives of this great industry,—an occasion when the words of Sir Basil Blackett, spoken last Monday, are still ringing in our ears. Those words in connection with the Cotton Excise Duty are worth repeating. Sir Basil said, "The patient, namely, the Cotton Excise Duty, died on December the 1st, 1925, and it only remains for us to assist at his obsequies and give the corpse a decent interment. We have no need to fear even its unlamented ghost. No miracle can restore it to life at this time other than some unthinkable accident in the passing of a Finance Bill."

Truly, the corpse is unlamented, and we, in Bombay, rejoice, indeed that our protests of many years have at last been heeded, and that a tax, unfair in its incidence, and a grave handicap to trade, has for ever disappeared.

I am grateful indeed for your most kind remarks as to anything the Government of Bombay or I may have done to hasten the timely end of the patient, and, in any action which we have taken, we have I think I may say, pursued a most unselfish course, when we might have claimed that the first consideration to be given to Bombay should be the removal of the Provincial Contribution paid by the Presidency—a contribution which, to my mind, is equally unfair in its incidence as the Cotton Excise Duty, based, as it is, on arguments which have no foundation whatever. Had we taken this course we might to-day be rejoicing with those who rejoice—with Madras, with the U.P., the Punjab, Burma, and Bengal—instead of having to be satisfied, so far as the provincial revenue of Bombay is concerned, with the cold comfort contained in another statement of the Finance Member, when he said that the time of the other provinces will come, but meanwhile the tax-payers, if not the Government of the province of Bombay, secure the benefit of the repeal of the Cotton Excise Duty. As a reward for this great act of self-sacrifice on behalf of the Government of Bombay, I feel sure that we can look to those who have benefited to assist an impoverished Government in every way they can, and more particularly by adding those schemes supported by Government, and initiated for the well being of the people of the Presidency.

MR. WADIA'S SERVICES.

One of the most remarkable features of the removal of the Cotton Excise Duty has been what I think I may term the friendly attitude of Lancashire. When speaking at the Jubilee Dinner, I said, then, as much as I felt justified as to how the repeal of the duty would be received there. I have many old friends in Manchester and Liverpool, with whom I keep up a regular correspondence, and I am quite sure that the present attitude of Lancashire is that there is room for Lancashire as well as room for India's productive development, and that both Lancashire and India can march together in sympathy and friendly competition. I have been assured, more than once, that one of the principal reasons why Lancashire gave so friendly a reception to the announcement of the suspension of the duty—a reception entirely different to that which could have been expected a few years ago—is not only due to the fact that feelings have considerably changed in Lancashire, but also due to the fact that our host to-night spent a considerable time in Mancheser in the latter half of last year, and enlisted, so I am informed, by his persuasive eloquence and sound knowledge of facts, a great deal of sympathy for India's views and India's position on this once thorny and acrimonious question. To him, gentlemen, you owe a deep debt of gratitude, deeper perhaps than you may have realised.

You, Sir, have dealt at considerable length with the subject of Japanese competition. I think the times are changing very much, and those who, in years gone by, called themselves rigid Free Traders or adamant Protectionists, are beginning to agree—and there are many evidences of this, both here and in England—that every proposal must be regarded on its merits; and any proposal affecting an industry such as the cotton industry should be dealt with as your Chairman has suggested, namely, that such industry in each country should only have to face fair competition, and that in India this great indigenous industry should be put on those terms which would enable it, after carrying out, as you have done, the decisions of the Washington Labour Convention, to meet its competitors in any part of the world, not handicapped, as it is to-day, by competition from others who have not taken a similar action. I cannot help thinking that a full investigation of the case which can be put forward by Bombay will strengthen the arguments which you, Mr. Wadia, have used to-night for that fair competition for your industry, and then, as you say yourself, you have no doubt that the Bombay Mills can safely stand on their own legs.

GOVERNOR'S OPTIMISM.

It was with particular pleasure that I listened to the latter part of your speech. Bombay has indeed been passing through a period of serious depression, but I echo your view that there are signs of an improvement in trade, and that there are considerable hopes of more prosperous times ahead. In a great industry such as yours, good feeling between masters and operatives is essential; in fact, in all great industrial undertakings, labour is as essential to capital as capital is to labour. It is good news indeed that, during the last three months, absenteeism has been reduced from 11 per cent. to 3 per cent. and that the efficiency of the workers has increased all round; and it is better news still, as it will be to the many operatives employed in Bombay, to hear that, if this improvement in efficiency continues, you are sure that there will be no need, in future, to reduce wages. In all labour questions here in India, there are many more difficulties to compete with than there are in England, but if the operatives realise that it is your sincere desire, as you have said, Sir, to co-operate with them in preserving and improving this great industry, I cannot believe that they will not do their share, and play their part in the further improvement and progress of an industry for which the prosperity of this Presidency so much depends.

Mr. Wadia, I congratulate you very sincerely on your term of office. To-morrow, you will cease to be Chairman, and you will hand over your important position to your successor, Mr. Geddis. You leave the Chair with the Association far more happy and more hopeful as to the future, than it was when you went into it. This, as I have said before, is due in no small measure to your own personal efforts. I know that every member of the Association is indeed grateful to you for what you have done, and, in thanking you again to-night for your delightful hospitality and the extremely kind remarks you have made in your speech I echo your hope that during your successor's year of office, we shall see better times, and therefore a greater happiness to all those who play their part in maintaining and building up this, the greatest of the indigenous industries of India.

MR. DESAI WINS

SWARAJIST SUCCESS

RESULT OF COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION.

The result of the contest for a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council vacated by Mr. Joseph Baptista who has gone to the Legislative Assembly was announced yesterday. There were two candidates, viz: Mr. Balubhai T. Desai and Dr. M. C. Javle, the former having secured 1681 votes while the latter only 523. 16 voting papers were cancelled by the Returning Officer. In all 2220 voters out of 24734 voters had exercised their right which was below 10 per cent.

Mr. Desai was congratulated by his friends on his success which they considered the success of the Swaraj Party under whose ticket he stood as a candidate.

BRITAIN AND LEAGUE.

(Continued from previous page).

given? Was he pledged to Spain, Poland or Brazil? He was unable to imagine more inopportune moment even to talk about further admission nor more unfortunate diplomatic method when admitting a new state than to give an opportunity for mischievous continental newspapers to say that this was a make-weight or counter-balancing force. Nothing was more calculated to encourage a suspicion in the Council directed against Locarno. He argued it would be injustice to other nations themselves to admit them at present. For example, it would be unfair to recognise the Spanish claim if the recognition was a part of bargain causing Spain to enter under a cloud of suspicion. He demanded that Britain at Geneva should deal with one question alone namely, admission of Germany.

POISON IN LOVING CUP.

Mr. Lloyd George confessed to a feeling of disappointment and uneasiness that Sir A. Chamberlain had absolutely refused to give one definite answer that mattered. France pledged her vote to Poland's admission; Japan said she would accompany the majority. Mr. Lloyd George summed up the British attitude thus "If France and other nations agree and can bully Germany into surrendering I acquiesce." It was poison in a loving cup—prison of suspicion."

Proceeding Lloyd George demanding that Chamberlain should at least give his own personal opinion appealed to Government to give effect to British opinion which intended to give fair deal to Germany and pursue traditional policy of fairplay in Europe.

Mr. Baldwin replying to the debate recognised the existence of a solid British public opinion. He wished it had been possible to insist on Germany's admission alone in March but that was beyond our power. He deprecated the agitation which had sprung up because contrary to the Locarno spirit it was beginning to create two camps one on the side of France, other on the side of Germany. Mr. Baldwin said apart from the pledge given to Spain which was not accompanied by any conditions regarding the time and the occasion. Britain had not given pledges and obligations to any country. He declared the Government was sending Sir A. Chamberlain and Lord Cecil who deserved the confidence of the country. Government was convinced that when they returned suspicious and critical members would be the first to acknowledge that they had held high honour of their country and had built another stone in the temple of peace in Europe.—Reuter.

LEAGUE COUNCIL.

BELGIUM'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, March 4.

Brussels.—In the Chamber in the course of a debate on the Foreign Budget in response to a request to make a definite statement regarding Geneva, M. Vandervelde, Foreign Minister, expressed the opinion that two nations ought to be represented on the Council, namely, Belgium, who was already there and Poland who was not yet represented. "It will be shocking if Belgium is left out of the Council while Germany has entered it and if we are unable to defend our interests while our neighbours in the East could do so."—Reuter.

CHINA AND LEAGUE.

LONDON, March 4.

Geneva.—China has formally applied for a permanent seat on the Council of the League.—Reuter.

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PRIZE OF DELHI SCHEME.

BOMBAY'S UNITED SUPPORT.

PROTEST AGAINST OFFICIAL SLIGHT.

Capt. Gladstone Solomon, Principal of the Bombay School of Art, delivered yesterday an interesting lecture on "Mural Paintings" at the Sassoon Mechan Institute. Mr. M. R. Jayakar presided. The Chairman in introducing the speaker said that he had personal knowledge of the valuable work Capt. Solomon had been doing in finding for the natural genius of the place its legitimate scope. Capt Solomon's work could only be appreciated, he suggested, by those acquainted with the "factory" products turned out in the School previous to its direction by him. He had heard about "imitation." He maintained, however, that under the present circumstances certain amount of imitation in the work was unavoidable. Capt. Solomon's speech and views deserved therefore, every respect. Capt. Solomon in the course of his speech said:—

It can never be relegated to a region of academic discussion because the question of the decoration of our public buildings like that of our Public Monuments is one which touches public taste, public sentiment, and public fame. In such surroundings the picture is sure of a kindly home, while the Mural Painting has to endure the glare of constant publicity and the fluctuation of public criticism and of the changing popular taste. But there is another aspect in which Mural Painting differs materially from other branches of Art. That is in its universality. Mural Painting, the Father of the Fine Arts, was heavy with the weight of centuries before its hopeful progeny of the easel came into being. Its existence antidates history by thousands of years. The proofs of its immensely ancient birth are still to be seen, not in one country only but in many widely scattered lands—in the prehistoric caverns of France—in the Bushmen's Caves of Africa, in the Virgin Forests of America, in the sandy waters of Central Asia. At one period or another it has made a world-wide appeal; its glow has suffused the dark places of the world. But because of its universality it need not be assumed that Mural Painting presents a more stereotyped aspect than other forms of painting. It has passed through many phases, and through the crucibles of many different nationalities. Long centuries of Egyptian uniformity have given place to the kaladeescopic changes of its more modern manifestations and if we seek for authority we shall still find a Polygnotus always confronted by an Appelles, a Pinturrichio by a Corregio. There have been in truth innumerable methods of adoring the wall-spaces of the World.

THE WORLD-OLD ART.

For in those dim and unknown times when man was naught but a hunter he or his savage bride must have adorned the rock roof of the connubian den with those pictures of the trophies of the chase which beautify even to-day the venerable caverns of the Pyranees. Even then Man and Woman had their aesthetic learnings and they gratified these by painting the Mammoth, the Cave-bear, and other fearsome monsters of the Young World on the interior of their queer dwellings. And what is there of difference except in degree between the Spring-Book of the dwarfish bushmen-artists of Africa and the Greek heroes of Polygnotus in the Halls of Delphi? Both but illustrate the intensity of the creative thirst in Man, and advise us that as he progressed in culture he ceased to restrict himself to the delineating of "the beasts that perish" and became interested in Gods and Goddesses. The great primal yearning was still there—only the subjects had changed. We can visualise this world—old art—not as an art circumscribed with National Frontiers and boundaries—but as a world-medium, a soul-easing outlet of energy for "finite hearts that yearn." The boundaries and the National frontiers came later—we shall also have to consider our subject in its (comparatively speaking) parochial aspects—but for a moment let us drop the remembrance of the Patriotic Art controversies of modern times with their fussy details to stand abashed before the vision of the barbarous primitive mural painter.

"A DREAM TOO BRIGHT."

Let us pass by the Golden Age of Greek Art over which one would love to linger,—that age in which Art went crowned with laurel, so that the haughty Painter Zeuxis, who enjoyed a splendid pension from the State used to appear at the Olympic Games with his name embroidered in gold on the hem of his purple robe, and gave away his pictures because he said that their value could not be represented in money! This was also the age of Apelles whose energy initiated the Artist's Proverb "No day without a line!" Pliny who wrote in the ensuing decadent period sorrowfully observed: "This is not the thing: the glory of Art and Artists consists in the Venus of Apelles." A modern writer has said: "The ancients estimated mural painting at Delphi, as the Italians do in the Vatican."

The artists of our own day who are having a pretty rough struggle to live naturally turn envious towards the almost mythical prosperity of art at the period which we are now just glancing at—when we read, the King of Bithynia offered (in vain) to pay all the National debt of the him their cherished possession, the incomcitizens of Cnidus if they would but give parably lovely Statue of the Goddess Aphrodite by Praxiteles!

However, we must reluctantly leave all this behind us—a "dream too bright to last"—and turn to the more practical evidence of our own eyes.

We have all no doubt in our life time met with certain outstanding works of Art which have stamped themselves on our minds with ineffaceable decision. The glory of all great art is that it not only delights the 'eye' but also adorns the 'mind' of the beholder. The Statue of Aphrodite must not only have embellished the grove of olive and cypress trees in which it stood, but must have multiplied innumerable images of beauty in the hearts and minds of the thousands who came from the furthest quarters of the Hellenic world to gaze upon it.

"THE ROMANCE OF EFFORT."

I remember well alighting from the train from Milan at Parma—the last stage in a long pilgrimage I had undertaken to the Art shrines of Italy. I was the only tourist to enter the Town and I can recall how glad I felt to be able to stand 'alone' before the works of the great Correggio. For one has never seen Correggio until one has been to Parma. Correggio, the first Italian Mural Painter I have mentioned is in the opinion of some critics the last in the history of Italian Mural painting! Correggio is said to have ruined the Art which Giotto deified. It may be so. In spite of the wonderful wall-paintings which I saw in Parma, I can clearly remember that it was the easel pictures of this great artist which impressed me most. In his wall-paintings Correggio annihilated the surface of the wall giving his subject the appearance of the real scene itself. When you look up into his domes "the architectural space is broken through"—you see the hosts of Heaven flying in a sea of illimitable glory. Or you see his "Amoretti" peeping in at you through painted lattices. Correggio in his mural paintings showed us all that could be done in this way by the efforts of a supreme genius. He foreshortened his figures as they would appear if you were looking up at living forms. As an artist he is the great exponent of the Romance of Egdrt, and however faulty the much-criticised biography of this painter by Vasari may be, it is impossible to have seen his work in the city on which they shed such lustre without realising that he must have been, somewhat as Vasari describes him, a lonely soul, far removed from the gorgeous patronage of the Popes of Rome, the Dukes of Florence, or the Signoria of Venice working out in comparative solitude and comparative obscurity his lovely creations. The loveliest of these in my opinion will not be found on the walls, but in the Galleries of Parma, Vienna and Rome.

GRANDEUR.

The walls of buildings are apt to be a treacherous medium, and in the course of the pilgrimage of study to which I am referring I had to experience many poignant shocks of disappointment. Leonardo's celebrated wall panel of "The Last Supper" at Milan was even more defaced than I had imagined; it was not only a ruin, but the merest shadow of a shade illuminated no longer by the hues of the painter's brush. But an after-glow seems to hang about that wreck of an oil-painting upon plaster which still invests the last faint silhouette of the mighty picture with wonder. There are lessons to be learned even in the contemplation of the ruin, and we can imagine the beauty of Leonardo's other great mural design, the cartoon which he drew in competition with Michaelangelo which was never carried out at all—and is supposed to have been cut up piecemeal by the artists who seized eagerly upon sections of it almost as though they were sacred and life-preserving relics. However a marvellous cartoon in chalk from the hand of Leonardo, can still be seen in the Diploma Gallery in London and for sheer fascination seems to me to soar quite beyond the great Cartoons of Raphael in South Kensington magnificently successful and apposite to their purpose though these are. Is not some deep truth dimly discernible in the failure of the highest effort? Is there not something almost self-defeating in the splendour of complete success? The very perfection of Raphael—the impossibility as it seemed to me to find a fault in his work was the only reason I was able to allege to myself for the queen sense of something wanting which always possessed me when I stood before his mighty works in Rome. Or is it perhaps that Art at its culminating point affects us with the sort of feeling of insecurity which blends with the extasty of the climber who has conquered the difficult summit and sees no other heights beyond—only the abyss. At any rate by long infatuation for the Mural Paintings in Europe was due as much to the unaffected simplicity of the Tuscan Painters as to the intoxicating grandeur of the galaxy of Rome or Venice.

DESIGN AND COLOUR.

I remember the refreshing influence of the monastery of St. Marco where one still sees the simple picture which the humble monk Angelico painted in each of the cells, so that each brother might have in his tiny bare white-washed room at least one picture to cheer and chasten his thoughts. And exquisite indeed these mural panels are. From these calm cloisters to the Chapel of the Popes of Rome—the famous Sistine—is a long step. I have referred to the outstanding impression which certain artistic experiences have made on our memories. Next to the Cave Temples of Ajanta, the Heroes of Praxi-

(Continued on next page).

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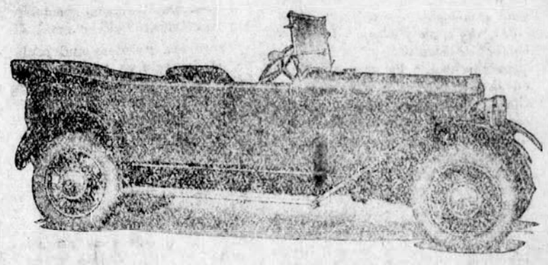

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LESSONS OF GREAT WAR.

S. AFRICA'S CHOICE.

WILL IT DEFY ASIA?

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

II*

South Africa, so far as its present western civilisation is concerned, is for the most part a young and undeveloped country. While the actual discovery of the Cape by the first adventurous voyagers from Europe dates back to the fifteenth Century, its history as a progressive civilisation is hardly yet a century old.

On the surface the new civilisation of the West appears everywhere to prevail. Those from Europe, who visit for the first time its admirably planned cities and survey its countryside, might regard the present order as already established. Yet those who have studied most carefully and deeply the underlying conditions are full of misgivings. South African statesmen like General Smuts and writers like Mr. L. E. Neame have not failed to express their doubts about the future.

One of the most pessimistic utterances was that made, soon after the census, by Dr. Inge, the Dean of St. Paul's, and President of the Eugenist Society, in London. The passage apears in his Galton lecture and it has been republished in the first volume of "Outspoken Essays."

WHITE RACE FACING DEFEAT.

Dr. Inge believes that over a great part of South Africa the white race is already facing defeat. He likens it to an aristocracy. With its complete monopoly of political power, its intense class consciousness and its unwillingness to undertake manual work, he likens it to those ancient oligarchies which taxed upon the labour of serfs.

It is true that in such a picture the Dean has missed the significance of the Cape franchise, and the liberal element that is everywhere at work beneath the surface of things. But taking the logical view of the doom of any aristocracy, he looks upon the future as already decided.

"I know" he writes, "of no instance in history, in which a ruling race has not been ultimately ousted or absorbed by its subjects. It is a law, which hardly admits of exceptions, that aristocracies do not maintain their numbers. The ruling race rules itself out."

Dr. Inge goes on to show how the race that is treated as inferior tends inevitably to become prolific in population, while the race that reckoned upon its own superiority tends, as a leisured class, to become sterile. Thus, the centre of gravity shifts more and more in favour of the survival of the race that is kept in an inferior and subject position, while the aristocratic race that holds it in subjection gradually disappears.

"Dame Nature," the Dean writes, with a certain irony in his tone, "cares nothing for the babble of politicians and trades union regulations. She says to us, what Plotinus in a remarkable passage makes her to say: "You should not ask questions you should try to understand: I am not in the habit of talking!"

"In Nature's school," he goes on, "it is a word and a blow, and the blow first. To the Eugenist the prospect of the English race in South Africa is very dubious. The white man is there as an aristocrat, directing semi-servile labour. . . . Large tracts of country may at best be occupied only by kaffirs."

It is not difficult to counter certain postulates in this argument. We might answer, that History does not always repeat itself: that we are making new History ourselves every day. Dame Nature does not have it all her own way. She cannot be the same domineering mistress that she was, before the full advent of scientifically controlled mechanical power.

THE PROBLEM.

Granting that there are artificial means of almost incalculable potency, whereby Nature herself may be harnessed yet, it is true there are rigid conditions, within which Nature still rules as her own mistress with absolute sway; and it is as useless to defy Nature in these things as it futile for King Canute to defy the incoming tides of the ocean. Therefore, the fact, remains, that South Africa represents a very young civilisation, with problems of such difficulty within its own borders, that some people are already inclined to call them insoluble.

The thesis that I now wish to present may be stated in the following words:—"Is it wise for this young civilisation, at the very time when the roots of its own culture are not yet firmly established to challenge gratuitously all the three ancient civilisations of the East?

"We must get rid," it [illegible] be said in reply, "once and for all, of the Asiatic Question before we turn our face to the larger native problem. We can settle the Indian problem quickly, by grasping the nettle with both hands, just as we settled the Chinese problem twenty years ago After all, with us to-day, it is a matter of self-preservation. We really cannot consider the right and wrong of it. If what we do in self-defence insults India, China and Japan we cannot help it."

When the matter is thus stated as an argument, it is common ground that the Indian question has got to be solved somehow. It is also common ground that this minor question of the Indian in South Africa ought not to interfere with the right solution of the major issues in South Africa,—the native question. But will the short-cut contemplated lead to a solution? Will not it only make the whole problem more difficult?

ASIA STANDS UNITED.

Let it not be said carelessly that the civilisations of Asia are effete and that their resentment is not to be feared. India is far too close geographically to South Africa for any such facile argument. A people, on the verge of obtaining self-government, that numbers over three hundred and twenty millions, is not to be despised.

Furthermore, in this matter, all Asia stands together; and though China may not be at present a factor to reckon with, yet in the end she will count for a very great deal, with her four hundred and seventy million souls. And Japan? Is Japan to be lightly treated?

We have been learning recently, through the unspeakable miseries of the War, the insensate folly and madness of throwing down the gauntlet and taking the short cut to power regardless of justice and right. We have learnt also entirely to distruct the plea of self-preservation when it over-rides solemn pledges made in the past. The best minds in the world, at the present time, have acknowledged, that a vast and reckless mistake was made by all the warrior nations in August, 1914. We can see now that it has thrown back western civilisation and empoverished the whole of Europe in intellect as well as in wealth. The analogy between what happened then in Europe and the passing of an anti-Asiatic measure in South Africa by the use of despotic force may seem a far-fetched one in South Africa itself, but I can assure those who read these articles, that it is being used with intense sincerity of conviction in India. The sense is everywhere present that a breach of treaty is being made that can never be forgotten or forgiven.

*These articles were written for the South African Press. Simultaneously, Mr. Andrews sent the Mss. to the "Bombay Chronicle"

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PRIZE OF DELHI SCHEME.

(Continued from previous page).

teles which I saw in Greece and the Sistine Chapel at Rome have left upon my mind the impression of being the greatest thing in Art which I have seen. I remember that it was not the majesty of its designing (for which reproductions had in some measure prepared me) which so dazzled me when I first stepped across the threshold of the Sistine Chapel but the beauty and delicacy of its *colouring*—for which I was quite unprepared. Possibly the great fissures and cracks in the plaster which do not spoil the effect but yet hint to the awed spectator that the days of these frescoes are numbered saves this stupendous work from marring its own effect by too much perfection; just as the banner which was carried in the golden processions of the Mughal Emperor enhanced rather than hindered the gorgeous spectacle by its sinister inscription "Akbar must die"!

There are painters and sculptors whose names impress us with a sense of personality—and there are those whose names suggest—not the man but his work. Such are Titian Tintoretto and Veronese. The profusion of the rich tints which those giants of painting once hurled as it were upon the walls of Ducal Venice can still be seen. The Mural Painters of Rome and Florence relied upon the beauty of their drawing and composition for their effects and treated colour as accessory to these qualities—but Venice rioted in colour. Splendid were the lives the artists led even in that age of splendour and their brushes seem to have scattered gold and precious gems over the walls. It is an "embarrass de dichesse' from which one turns almost surfeited to the comparatively restrained panels of some of the earlier Venetians the Bellinis and the Carpaccios. After Venice we come back to Correggio and the Decadence. "The wheel has come full circle."

THE DAYS OF THE GIANTS.

We have seen enough to realise something of the vast field that is comprised within the term "Mural Painting". Apart altogether from the technique, whether Fresco Tempera, or the modern "Maraoflage" there are many varied and beautiful methods of filling wall-spaces. Vasari depreciated Pinturichio and spoke of his over-zeal for ornament as "a capital heresy in the art." Yet who can stand to-day beneath the vaultings of the gorgeous Borgia rooms in the Vatican without recognising Pinturichio's greatness? The Chapter of Parma Cathedral took offence at Correggio's wondrous frescoes which they failed to appreciate. "Titian" we are told "was the first to attract the attention of the Parmese to the beauty of the dome of their Cathedral." From all of which we once more deduce the moral of the ancient fable of the old man his son and the ass; namely "you cannot please everyone." But this is not to say that the principles that underlie good Mural Painting are mutable. They are as permanent as the most solid wall itself. The knowledge of them enabled even second-rate painters in the great eras of European painting we have been considering to produce occasionally work of the first order of excellence. Thus we who have seen and marvelled at Binozzo Gozzoli's frescoes are astounded to read Vasari's cold estimate, "although he was not of great excellence as compared with many who surpassed him in design" says the garrulous old Florentine "yet he distanced all the others of his age by his perseverance, and among the quantity of works produced by him some are necessarily good." One had to be a giant in those days evidently in order to be seen at all among the concourse of the Brilliant!

ARCHITECTS AND PAINTERS.

No doubt the greatest successes of Mural Painting in Europe were due in no little degree to the Co-operation which once existed between the Painters and the Architects. The fact that Mural Painting is one of the arts which are subsidiary to architecture does not imply that the Painter must be subordinate to the Architect. The Architect is his patron for he possesses the power of patronage. We read of Giorgione that "the Architect of the building decided he should paint it in fresco, *colouring it according to his fancy*' which certainly sounds like true co-operation. Also Vasari tells us that the great architect Bramante 'instructed" Raphael in many points of architecture, and sketched for him the buildings which he afterwards drew" in certain frescoes. No doubt it was the same good Architect-friend who designed for Raphael the delicious temple which makes such an equisite background in his picture of the "Betrothal of Mary and Joseph" in the Brera Gallery, a work which remains so vividly before my eyes today that I almost think I could describe it in detail though it is many years since I was it last. We are speaking of an age in which the really eminent artist was himself Painter, Sculptor and Architect, such as Verrocchio Michalangelo and many others. Behind and above all was the moving spirit of Religious Faith.

A change has "come over the spirit of the scene" since those days of "cooperation" but that is no reason why we should not Architects and Painters alike—work for the restoration of the benevolent and art-producing partnership.

UNRIVALLED POSITION.

We may ake leave of our subject in Venice—though Venice was not the end. Shall we ewho believe in India not rather, say it was but the new beginning? We say it was but the new beginning? We have finished our circumambulations round the walls of the West, brief as our glimpse has necessarily been. Finally let us fix our gaze on India—a land where the Romance of Effort is so well understood—where if anywhere Art shall in the near Future as in the Past, be carried to a perfection that has never been surpassed in any other Land or by any other people. The magnificent heritage of the Ajanta Caves is a guarantee of the gift which India stands ready to-day to make to Mankind. Those lovely frecoes seem to me to sum within themselves the universality of those principles which we have glanced at to-day in their European manifestations.

I have frequently written and spoken on this subject, and so to-day I have thought fit to look at the occidental side of the question, and need not now detain you by repeating what I have already said. But you will allow me once again to express my belief that the Ajanta Caves enshrine for us that unique message—the decorative capacity for space-filling, which places the Indian Artist in so unrivalled a position at the very start of the Race for Enduring Fame.

A GREAT SLIGHT.

Mr. Jayakar in thanking the speaker said that the information had been published that the authorities at Delhi had decided to reject the rights of the artists in Bombay One of the artists was given work on the distinct understanding that he consented not to agree with the Bombay School. That was a great slight upon Bombay. And, Bombay must, as it would, make common cause. The efforts for restoration of Indian art as indicated in the Prize of Delhi Scheme were again, the subjects of the condemnation, recently published. The Scheme was, since the Mughals, the first definite demand for the indisputable claims of the Indian artists. He explained the main ideas in the Scheme and remarked that it was then the occasion for combined action. Bombay was certainly united in claiming the demands made in the Prize of Delhi Scheme. And, the recent efforts of those who had worked for the demands showed very little difference as regards the fundamental claims of Indian artists.

Mr. Fyzee Rahamin volunteered to offer information to the audience. But he restricted himself to an explanation of his personal attitude. He said the efforts for revival in Bombay and other parts of the country had all failed. They failed because the "basic principles of Indian art" were not in them. Havell and others like him showed exameples, not principles of Indian Art. He wanted the truth to be told. He did not criticise. He wanted to cure. His help was not taken.

Mr. Jayakar in his concluding remarks suggested that the Sassoon Mechanics Institute should arrange a series of lectures on Indian Art by those ewho have been working for its restoration. The series would, he added, stimulate their interest in Indian art.

RANGOON MOTOR DACOITY CASE.

RANGOON, March 4.

The police sent up for trial seven accused, all Hindusthanis, who were arrested in connection with the motor dacoity that took place in Kemmendine on February 20th, when the jemadar of Bulloch Brothers' rice mill was attacked on the way and robbed of Rs. 30,000, of which about nine thousand has been so far recovered by the police. The case came up before the Eastern Sub-Divisional Magistrate for enquiry and committal. All the accused are in custody and one of them made a confession to the Magistrate.—A. P.

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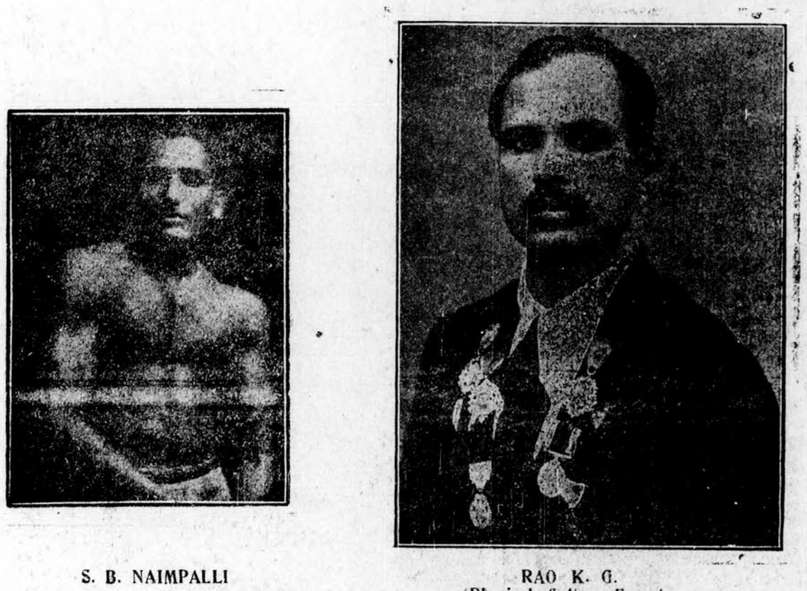

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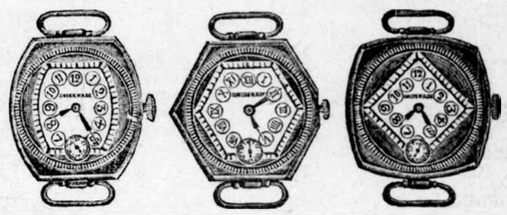

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ANGLO-IRAQ TREATY

BRITISH "MANDATE" EXTENDED.

ADMISSION TO LEAGUE " AS SOON AS POSSIBLE ".

The text of the treaty between his Britannic Majesty and the King of Iraq, signed at Bagdad on January 13, was issued in London in mail week as a printed Parliamentary paper, together with an explanatory note.

The preamble sets forth that, "anxious to give full effect to the stipulations in the decision of the Council of the League of Nations dated December 16, 1925, fixing the frontier between Turkey and Iraq in pursuance of Article III. of the Peace Treaty signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, to the effect that the relations between the high contracting parties now defined by the Treaty of Alliance and by the undertaking of his Britannic Majesty's Government approved by the Council of the League of Nations on September 27, 1924, should be continued for a period of 25 years, unless Iraq is, in conformity with Article I, of the Covenant of the League of Nations, admitted as a member of the League before the expiration of that period," their Majesties " have decided by means of a new treaty to ensure due fulfilment of the said stipulations." The text of the articles is as follows:—

ARTICLE I.

The provisions contained in Article XVIII. of the treaty between the high contracting parties signed at Bagdad on October 10, 1922, and in the protocol signed on April 30, 1923, in so far as they relate to the duration of the said treaty are hereby abrogated and the said treaty shall remain in force for a period of 25 years from December 16, 1925, unless before the expiration of that period Iraq shall have become a member of the League of Nations.

The various agreements between the high contracting parties subsidiary to the said treaty of October 10, 1922, shall, in so far as their duration is made dependent on that of the said treaty, likewise remain in force for the period laid down in the present treaty, but in other respects their provisions shall not be affected.

ARTICLE II.

The high contracting parties agree immediately after the ratification of the present treaty and its approval by the Council of the League of Nations to continue active consideration of the questions which have already been under discussion between them in regard to the revision of the agreements arising out of articles 7 and 15 of the treaty of October 10, 1922.

ARTICLE III.

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article VI. of the treaty of October 10, 1922, in regard to the admission of Iraq into the League of Nations or the provisions of Article XVIII. of the said treaty which permit the revision at any time, subject to the consent of the Council of the League of Nations, of the provisions of the said treaty or of certain of the agreements subsidiary thereto, his Britannic Majesty undertakes that, at the time when the treaty of October 10, 1922, would have expired under the protocol of April 30, 1923, and at subsequent successive intervals of four years until the expiry of the period of twenty-five years mentioned in the present treaty, or until the admission of Iraq into the League of Nations, he will take into active consideration the following two questions, namely:—

1. The question whether it is possible for him to press for the admission of Iraq into the League of Nations:

2. If it is not so possible, the question of the amendment, on account of the progress made by the kingdom of Iraq or for any other reason, of the agreements referred to in Article XVIII, of the treaty of October 10, 1922.

The present treaty, in English and Arabic, of which in case of divergence the English text will prevail, shall be ratified, and ratifications shall be exchanged as soon as possible.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

The explanatory note points out that in their decision of December 16 the Council of the League of Nations stated that as soon as, within a period of six months from that date, the execution of the stipulations set forth in the preamble of the treaty "has been brought to the knowledge of the Council, the Council shall declare that the present decision has become definitive, and shall indicate the measures required to ensure the delimitation on the ground of the frontier line." The note adds that the new treaty has been accepted by both Chambers of the Iraq Parliament. The note proceeds:—

The effect of article 1 of the new treaty is to extend the operation of the Anglo-Iraq Treaty of October, 1922 and of the subsidiary agreements concluded in March, 1924, in so far as their duration depended upon that of the treaty, for a period of twenty-five years, or for such shorter period as may elapse before Iraq obtains admission to the League of Nations. In so far as the duration of the subsidiary agreements was not dependent upon that of the main treaty, their provisions are not affected.

MILITARY COMMITMENTS.

Consequently, the principle enunciated in articles 1 and 3 of the military and financial agreements respectively—viz., that Iraq shall accept as soon as possible, and in any case not later than the year 1928, full military and financial responsibility for the preservation of internal order and for the defence of Iraq against foreign aggression, remains in force.

The discussions referred to in article 2 of the new treaty relate to various points of detail and do not affect the question of principle mentioned in the foregoing paragraph.

The undertaking given by his Majesty's Government in article 6 of the treaty of 1922, to use their good offices to secure the admission of Iraq to membership of the League of Nations as soon as possible, remains in force. The provisions of article 3 of the new treaty expressly provide for periodic consideration of the situation with this object in view. On the admission of Iraq to membership of the League of Nations the operation of the treaty will come to an end.

The decision of the Council of the League of Nations of September 27, 1924, included their acceptance of an undertaking by his Majesty's Government to agree to no modifications of the terms of the Treaty of Alliance—i.e., the treaty of 1922, the protocol of 1923, and the subsidiary agreements—without the consent of the Council. A similar undertaking in regard to the new treaty will be given to the Council.

"PRISON-BREAKING SONG"

DEMAND FOR RELEASING COMMUNIST LEADERS.

Naphtha flares contained in treacle tins were used to light the way of a Communist procession which marched to Wandsworth Goal last night to demand the release of imprisoned Communists.

Several thousand men and women gathered at a meeting held at Clapham Common earlier in the evening. It was announced as a Labour-Communist meeting, but the vehemence of the speakers and songs, together with the display of red flags and Russian emblems, gave the gathering a decided "Red" colouring.

Among the speakers were several of the Ammanford miners who were imprisoned as the result of rioting out of the anthracite miners' strike.

A resolution was passed demanding the release of the twelve Communists recently sent to prison, and also the release of the Ammanford miners still in gaol. An appeal was made to the General Council of the Trades Union Congress to take the matter up.

A procession was then formed, and marched to Wandsworth Gaol. The march was enlivened by repeated cheers for what was called "the Red Army", and outside the goal the crowd sang what was described as "the Prison-breaking Song," in which occurred the lines:

Prison walls are fixed.
Prison gates are strong.
Storm the gates and set them free.

There was, however, no actual attempt to storm the gates.

MAHARASHTRA UNIVERSITY.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

Mr. H. V. Chinmulgund, of Poona writes in the course of a letter:—

The first point for consideration in connection with the proposed Maharashtra University is the medium of instruction. The general trend appears to be to make Marathi the medium throughout the College Coure; but such a decision would alienate vast portions of the Maharashtra itself. For instance parts of Sholapur are Canarese speaking and they will be left at sea. As for Belgaum, Bijapur and Kanara they are bilingual—partly Canarese and partly Marathi. The Canarese portion of these districts would be perfect strangers to the Maharashtra University if Marathi is made the medium of the instruction in colleges. The same is the case with regard to most of the Southern Maratha States—Sangli, Jamkhindi, Kurundwad, Miraj and Ramdurg. Besides, what language is going to be made the medium of instruction if the Engineering and Agricultural colleges would be included in the future Maharashtra University? All the bright students who want to shine in the different fields of science, engineering and medicine and Law would resort to the Bombay University, and the Poona University would lose the credit of educating its own Sons and Daughters in these important branches.

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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

INDIAN BUDGET.

The "Hindu":—The question is whether the Government may rest content merely with balancing their budget or even regaining their credit-worthiness. The answer to the question is too obvious to be expressly set down. It should not be forgotten in this connection that the Budget has been balanced, not as a result of an improvement in the yield of normal taxes, but chiefly as a result of forcing up existing taxes and levying new ones. The Taxation Committee, we regret to note, did not concern themselves specifically with this point, but it is significant that even that Committee, notoriously narrow as has been their outlook, have not been convinced of the justification of the pitch of more than one of our taxes. We do not think the point need be laboured that at the present time the level of taxation in the country is too high to be maintained as it is. If the necessary reduction is effected and if allowance is made for the alterations in our tax system so as to do justice to the Provinces, then, the budget balance will have to be maintained partly at least by a reduction in expenditure. That is to say, if our finances are now sound, they are sound not so much in substance as in form. The present position, in spite of the balanced budget and the high level of credit we enjoy, is, then, far from ideal.

ARTIFICIAL SURPLUSES.

The "Swarajya.":—In ten years the revenue has run up from 81 crores to a steady minimum of 130 crores. The surpluses of our respective Finance Members are purchased at a cost of this 49 crores of additional taxation that has remained practically constant since 1914. Burden after burden emerged into view as a temporary expedient first and assumed quickly an immutable permanent quality. The salt tax still disfigures our taxation system. Sir Basil has now finally sounded the death-knell of hopes for the reduction of postal rates to their prewar standards. With all this we have a national debt of 1013 crores which is becoming bigger year by year. We can give the Finance Member credit for the deft application of mechanical formula so as to produce surplus budgets on paper. But we shall look in vain either for sound economy or wise statesmanship in the recent financial policies of the Government of India.

TAXATION COMMITTEE.

The "Hindustan Times":—One reads with great interest the Committee's estimate of the loss of revenue which the carrying out of a policy of prohibition of drink and drugs would involve. The Committee has worked this out in paragraph 227 to about 18 per cent. of the whole of the present tax revenues of the country. We do not think even if the figure calculated by the Committee is assumed to be the correct one, the reformers will be frightened at the prospect of washing out such a large proportion of the country's income. The report mentions fresh sources of taxation which have yet to be tapped not only in the interests of a readjustment of the incidence of taxation from the moral but also the economic point of view, for one of the most welcome findings of the Committee has been that the present scheme of taxation throws a heavier burden on the poorer classes than is justified.

GREAVANCES BEFORE SUPPLIES.

"New India":—Mr. Jinnah seems to think that because we cannot follow up the rejection of the Budget by refusal to pay taxes, we should put out of our minds any idea of action on the basis of Grievances before Supplies. He would perhaps modify this view, if he takes into account the possibility of appealing to the country after such rejection. No Government can get on with a Legislature which is not in a greater or less degree helpful to it. Persistent rejection of the supplies, if supported by a nation-wide agitation, would force the authorities to reconsider the whole constitutional position. They will have either to go back to undiluted autocracy or give us what we want. As Dr. Besant has stated more often than once, such struggles have, however, always but one ending, that is, Victory for the principle of Freedom.

MURDERING CONSCIENCE.

"Forward":—A perusal of Lt. Col. Mulvany's report leaves little doubt that the administration wrecked him morally. His conscience revolted at the sight of the inhuman treatment to which the Regulation prisoners were subjected, and he shuddered to reflect that he was instrumental in carrying out that treatment. A man of extremely sensitive moral fibre, the Colonel could not bring himself to disown his own share in the painful business. "*My feelings*, he is constrained to confess, "*were outraged by the cruelty of the treatment I was ordered and expected to carry out.*" Of all the tragedies which are enacted behind the sombre prison walls, this deliberate suicide of a man's conscience is indeed the most tragic. Col. Mulvany had not only to murder his own conscience and humanity, but he had also to stoop to a course of conduct which does not bear on it the stamp of honesty. The first report he sent was sent back to him by the Inspector-General of Prisons, with a covering letter asking him to substitute a more passable one. After much deliberation and heart-searching he did what he was expected to do. But he left his confession on record, in the hope, perhaps, that some day or other those who rule the country would read it and own up their share in the destruction of his soul.

AN OBJECTIONABLE CIRCULAR.

The "Hindustan Times":—Public opinion will strongly condemn the circular issued by the Bombay High Court some time ago directing the Presidency Magistrates not to pass strictures against the police in an open court. The circular, which is still in force, is not only utterly unsound in theory but is bound to have a mischievous effect in practice. The Magistracy have the fullest right in all cases that come before them for adjudication to say what they think of the parties that appear before them in one role or another, and of these parties the police are naturally the one whose conduct is the most appropriate theme for judicial pronouncements, because they are an agency employed by the State, as representing the public for a definite public purpose. To say that this agency should not be openly and publicly censured by the Magistracy, even when their conduct does call for such censure, is to put a premium upon those arbitrary, irresponsible and sometimes actually oppressive ways for which a large section of the police in this country are already notorious.

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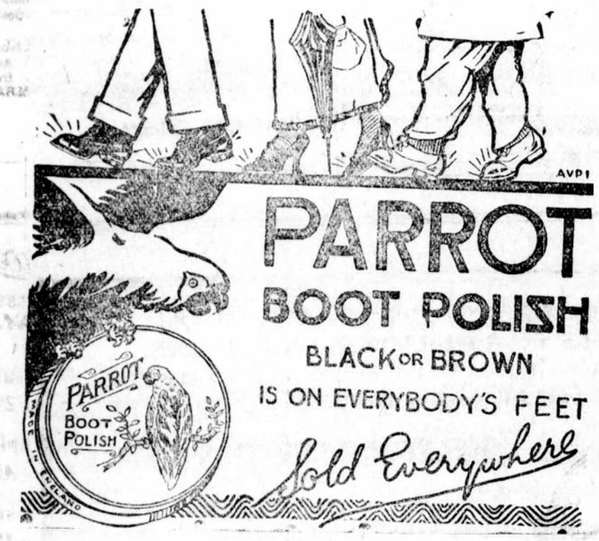

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VIVISECTION AND HUMANITY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am very glad to see your columns are thrown open to humanitarian matters and almost every day we are able to know something about the atrocities which are being perpetrated daily on the dumb animals like dogs and cats, in the name of science and vivisection in the laboratories of Europe and America. It is very painful to see how a human-being, who has armed himself with all sorts of laws to protect himself from harm has become such a hardened criminal in matters pertaining to the treatment of other creatures of the God. The man is a selfish creature and therefore he does not stop to see whether any other creatures have innocently to suffer from his actions. Pray, who has given this autocratic and absolute right to the man? Have not the other creatures of the merciful God an equal right to live to the end of their natural lives Suppose, a German or French scientist discovers to-morrow a remedy for a certain disease, which requires a serum, to be prepared by torturing and killing human beings, just as the dogs, cats, guinea-pigs and rabbits are tortured and killed to-day, how many people will come forward of their own accord to go through the ordeal It is my honest belief that all the calamities, such as earthquakes epidemics and wars, which take now and then a large toll of human lives are nothing but eye-openers sent by God to avenge the atrocities and unspeakable cruelties inflicted by the man on the rest of the animal world.

You are quoting instances of cruelties committed in the laboratories of New York and Paris, but you need not go so far to seek such instances. Fortunately or unfortunately you have got such a laboratory near at hand, i.e. the 'Haffkine Institute' at Parel, wherein a very large number of beautiful rabbits, guinea-pigs and monkeys are kept for the purpose of vivisection and anybody who wants to acquire a first-hand knowledge of the subject can conveniently visit this institute on any working day. I also request you, dear Mr. Editor, to pay a visit to the institute and also to the Bandra Slaugher House and I assure you that you will be thereby enabled to get a material sufficient for atleast a dozen articles.—Yours, etc.,

J. R. AJGAONKAR.

THE BACK BAY BUNGLE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The resolve of the Bombay Government to accept the Majority Report on the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme which recommends continuance of part of the Scheme, though this will still mean a loss of over Rs. 3 crores, will be received with the greatest indignation. It has been already said, that nothing but an impartial committee's findings, consisting mainly of non-officials nominated by representative bodies can satisfy the public that even a partial continuance of the work is desirable now that it is admitted that a huge loss is in any case inevitable. The attachment of blame to responsible shoulders is also a matter with which the public is vitally concerned, and they will insist that this question will not be allowed to be conveniently shelved. The prime-movers in this tragic drama are well-known and the curtain will not fall until the public demand for a full exposure is satisfied. Those in high places know that they carry greater responsibilities by virtue of the high position entrusted to them by the State than the "commonplace" people and their folly must be brought home to them in a sufficient measure. This is what bare justice demands. But what do we actually find is the case! The reward of at least one of the actors in the drama, has been a barony and his elevation to one of the covetous positions in the diplomatic service of the Empire! This, before the results of his ambitious schemes—indeed indications now point to them proving to be mere soap bubbles—have fructified or even bear some semblance of proving a success. It is fervently hoped therefore that public feeling in the matter will rouse itself to demand the one thing necessary for the rehabilitation of public confidence in British sustice, viz., an impartial committee to inquire into the whole history of the Reclamation Scheme, to advise on its continuance, partial, in toto, or not at all tnd to apportion blame where blame is due and pronounce its impartial verdict accordingly by rendering to everyone according to his deserts. When this is conceded and surely it is asking for the barest demand of justice to expiate the folly of colossal waste—then only will confidence be restored in the machinery dispensing those rare attributes zealously guarded as the distinguishing merits of British statesmanship and Government. The Government will bow to the inevitable if it is forced by public opinion to do so.—Yours, etc.,

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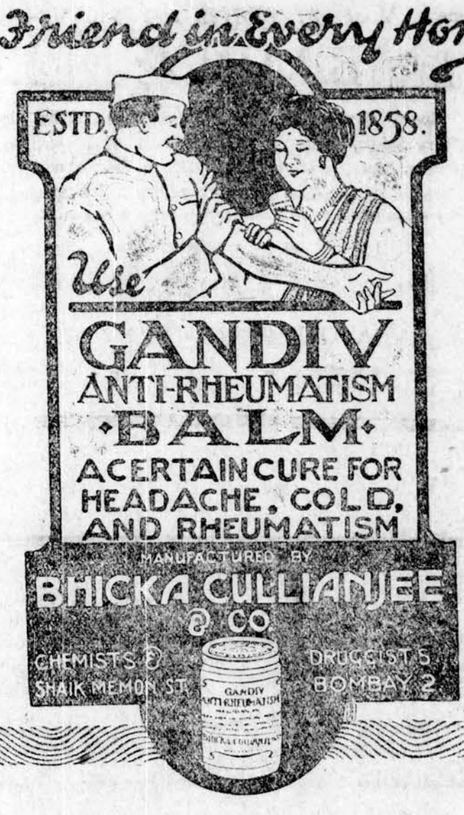

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TESTIMONIALS.

The "ANDHRA PATRIKA" (Telugu Reading Daily) Madras, writes on 8th February, 1924:

We received on 7th November 1923 from Hanumadupasi V. K. Satagopa Chariar Tiruttani a letter (published in our issue of 12th November 1923) predicting that Mahatmaji will be released on 5th February 1924 at 7 a. m. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilties of this Astrologer to the public.

2. "SWADESAMITRAN," MADRAS :—This is the Astrologer who predicted the exact future.

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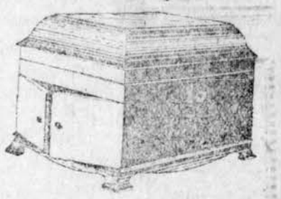

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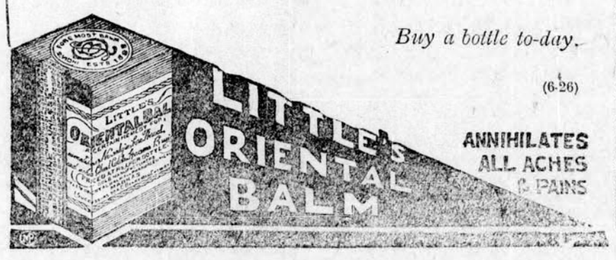

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